9 MAY 2003)

FILE 'USPATFULL, PCTFULL, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:23:48 ON 29 MAY 2003

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L1         60875 FILE USPATFULL
L2         16931 FILE PCTFULL
L3        164360 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L4        242166 S HYDROGEN PEROXIDE OR H2O2
L5         20108 FILE USPATFULL
L6          7448 FILE PCTFULL
L7          2588 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L8         30144 S L4 AND (MOISTUR? OR HUMECTANT? OR EMOLLIENT? OR GLYCERIN OR G
L9          1500 FILE USPATFULL
L10         1475 FILE PCTFULL
L11         1695 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L12         4670 S L4 (2S) (MOISTUR? OR HUMECTANT? OR EMOLLIENT? OR GLYCERIN OR
L13          130 FILE USPATFULL
L14          149 FILE PCTFULL
L15            0 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L16          279 S L4/CLM (2S) (MOISTUR? OR HUMECTANT? OR EMOLLIENT? OR GLYCERIN
L17            6 FILE USPATFULL
L18           15 FILE PCTFULL
L19            0 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L20           21 S TREAT?/CLM AND (SCALP OR NAIL? OR HAIR?) AND L16
L21        16227 FILE USPATFULL
L22        11881 FILE PCTFULL
L23        10247 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L24        38355 S PSORIASIS OR FOLLICULITIS OR ROSACEA OR (NAIL FUNG?) OR (PERI
L25         2336 FILE USPATFULL
L26         1383 FILE PCTFULL
L27           64 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L28         3783 S L4 AND L24
L29         1327 FILE USPATFULL
L30          850 FILE PCTFULL
L31            8 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L32         2185 S L8 AND L28
L33           87 FILE USPATFULL
L34          121 FILE PCTFULL
L35            6 FILE CAPLUS
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L36          214 S L12 AND L28

=> d l33 50-87 hit, pi
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n. Suitable cosmetic substances include products intended for skin care and hair care, for example **humectants** such as **glycerol**, sorbitol, pentaerythritol, inositol and pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid and its salts; artificial tanning agents such as dihydroxyacetone, erythrulose, glyceraldehyde and .gamma.-dialdehydes such as tartaric aldehyde, (optionally in association with colourants); water-soluble anti-sunburn agents; antiperspirants, deodorants, astringents and freshening, toning, cicatrisant, keratolytic and depilatory products; perfumed water; extracts of animal or plant tissues, such as proteins, polysaccharides and amniotic liquid; water-soluble hair dyes, anti-**dandruff** agents, anti-seborrhoea agents, oxidising agents (bleaching agents) such as **hydrogen peroxide**, and reducing agents such as thioglycolic acid and its salts. Pharmaceutically active substances which may be mentioned include: vitamins, hormones, enzymes (for example superoxide dismutase), vaccines, anti-inflammatory agents (for example hydrocortisone), antibiotics and bactericides.

CLM What is claimed is:
12. The process of claim 1 wherein the active substance is a humectant, an artificial tanning agent, alone or with a colorant, a water-soluble anti-sunburn agent, an antiperspirant, a deodorant, an astringent, a freshening agent, a toning agent, a cicatrisant, a keratolytic or depilatory product, a perfumed water, an extract of animal or plant tissue, a water-soluble hair dye, an anti-**dandruff** agent, an anti-seborrhea agent, a cosmetic oxidizing agent or a cosmetic reducing agent.

PI US 4247411 19810127

Climbazole. The mean deposition resultfrom the 2% pH variant (4435 ugs) indicates that this shampoo composition would be more effective in controlling **dandruff** either by reducing the **dandruff** more quickly or by the effects persisting after reverting to a non-antidandruff shampoo.

DETD In addition to the previously mentioned constituents of the liquid shampoo one may also employ normal and conventional adjuvants, provided they do not adversely affect the properties of the shampoo. Thus, there may be used various coloring agents and perfumes, ultraviolet light absorbers such as the Uvinuls, which are products of GAF Corporation, preservatives such as formaldehyde or **hydrogen peroxide**; pearlescing agents and opacifiers; solvents, such as ethanol, **glycerin** and glycols (ethylene glycol is useful as a clarifying agent, to prevent high and low temperature clouding of desirably clear shampoos); lubricants, such as mineral oil and higher fatty alcohols, e.g. cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol; sequestering agents such as EDTA tetrasodium salt, thickening agents such as hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (Methocel 34M) and salts such as sodium chloride, etc. The proportion of such adjuvant material, intotal, will normally not exceed 5% of the shampoo.

DETD Chemical test have shown that these novel products have unexpectedly superior antidandruff control properties over prior art antidandruff shampoos such as Head & Shoulders. The major factor affecting the Climbazole-containing shampoo is the pH. A reduction of pH from 7 (Standard pH) to 4.0, greatly increases the amount of Climbazole which adheres to the skin, potentially by as much as 400%. The increase in Climbazole deposition on the scalp is shown to increase the effectiveness of reducing **dandruff**. The results showed that a 2% Climbazole, pH 5.5 shampoo was more effective at reducing **dandruff** than standard 1% Climbazole pH 7.0 shampoo.

DETD Volunteer panelists who are **dandruff** sufferers followed a twice-weekly washregime which lasted for four weeks, a total of seven shampooings. Statistical analysis was carried out on the percentage reduction in **dandruff**, using a scoring system including the scalp **dandruff** score and the hair **dandruff** score. Both the area of the scalp covered with **dandruff** and its severity are taken into account. The scalp **dandruff** score=area.times.severity. The severity of the **dandruff** on the scalp is rated as follows:

DETD The head is divided into 4 areas and the proportion of the scalp area covered with **dandruff** is rated as follows:

DETD The **dandruff** on the hair is rated as follows:

DETD At the end of the treatment period, the number of panelists and the % of panellists achieving a reduction in **dandruff** of 80% or more is recited in Table V. Full formulation details of the test shampoos appear in Examples 7 to 10 hereinafter set forth.

DETD TABLE V

80% Reduction in **Dandruff** Shampoo	Number of Panelists	%
Placebo (control)	0 of 17	0
Head and Shoulders.sup.1	2 of 17	12
1% Climbazole pH 7	4 of 17	24
1% Climbazole pH 4	9 of 17	53
2% Climbazole pH 4	12 of 17	70

DETD Both the 1% and 2% Climbazole pH 4 shampoos were superior to the pH 7.0 shampoo and the "Head and Shoulders" shampoo at reducing **dandruff**. The 2% Climbazole shampoo showed directionally better **dandruff** reduction than the1% variant. However, it is suggested that the 1% Climbazole is the optimum level for cost efficiency, and may be used as a frequent use antidandruff shampoo.

DETD The resultant product at pH 3.98 exhibited superior antidandruff propertiessubstantiated by a mean deposition of 1579 micrograms (ug) Climbazole compared to 916.5 ug at pH 5.12; 628.5 ug at pH 6.0, and 393 ug at pH 7.09. The pH 4 shampoo controls the **dandruff** more quickly and/or prolongs the persistence of the antidandruff effects after reverting to a non-antidandruff shampoo.

DETD Two 10 ml portions of shampoo were allocated to each panellist to wash his own hair. The general procedure consists of wetting the hair with warm tapwater, applying the shampoo to the hair, lathering it into the hair, rinsing with warm tap water, re-lathering with additional shampoo, and rinsing the shampoo from the head, after which the hair is towel dried, and dried further with an automatic hair dryer if desired. It is preferredthat the hair be shampooed twice weekly to remove the **dandruff** more quickly.

DETD The shampoos of Examples 8 and 9 having a pH of 4 are superior in reducing **dandruff** to the shampoo of Example 7 having a pH of 7.9.

DETD This shampoo gave significantly greater **dandruff** reduction than the standard 14/3, 1% Climbazole, pH 7 shampoo of Example 7. This effect occurred with a twice-weekly wash regime over a period of 4 weeks. There was also evidence of a trend for this shampoo to reduce **dandruff** at an increased rate compared to the Example 7 shampoo.

CLM What is claimed is:
19. A method of removing **dandruff** from the scalp and hair comprising shampooing with the liquid composition of claim 1 at least twice weekly.

PI US 4867971 19890919

L33 ANSWER 78 OF 87 USPATFULL

SUMM Prominent among these diseases are the ichthyoses, **rosacea**, acne vulgaris, **psoriasis**, various types of dermatitis, melasma and actinic lentigos, actinic keratoses, Bowenoid papulosus, condylomatous dysplasia, cervical carcinoma, Bowen's disease and lentigo maligna.

SUMM **Rosacea** is an inflammatory disease due to abnormal sensitivity of the vasculature. **Rosacea** often results in secondary sebaceous gland hyperplasia and inflammation producing characteristic skin lesions. Treatments for **rosacea** generally involve the administration of antiinflammatory antibiotics such as Metronidizole.

SUMM **Psoriasis** in an inflammatory multifactorial disease characterized by epidermal hyperproliferation, disruption of the stratum corneum, and local immunologic anomalies, with microbial infection occurring in half the lesions. About half of **psoriasis** lesions have positive cultures for Staphylococcus aureus. .beta.-Hemolytic Streptococcus is known to cause guttate **psoriasis**. **Psoriasis** lesions are sharply demarcated, firm erythematous plaques usually with white scale. These plaques occur predominately on knees, elbows, scalp, genitalia, and buttocks. Current treatments consist of topical applications of corticosteroids, tar, anthralin, methotrexate, azathioprine, etretinate, psoralens plus ultraviolet A light, and tar plus ultraviolet B light. Antimicrobial agents along rarely produce a beneficial effect.

SUMM **Seborrheic dermatitis** is characterized by poorly demarcated, scaley erythematous patches with yellowish greasy scales. " **Dandruff**" is a mild form of this condition, localized to the scalp. This disease may involve any one, several, or all of the following sites: scalp, eyebrows, glabella, paranasal and chin folds, ears and retroauricular sulci, presternal interscapular regions, pubic regions, and intergluteal folds. Pityrosporum ovale, a yeast, has been shown to play a significant role in 75% of patients afflicted with sebhorreic dermatitis. Present therapies for this disease include corticosteroids, tar, sulfur, and antibiotics, including antiyeast agents. One antiyeast agent, ketoconazole, has been reported to improve or clear **seborrheic dermatitis** lesions in about 75% of the patients in a group study. Other antimicrobial agents have only a mild therapeutic effect upon the lesions.

SUMM Certain prior issued patents may be of potential relevance to this invention. U.S. Pat. No. 4,292,326 (Nazarro-Porro, Sep. 29, 1981), U.S. Pat. No. 4,386,104 (Nazarro-Porro, May 31, 1983), and U.S. Pat. No. 4,713,394 (Thornfeldt, Dec. 15, 1987), disclose the use of certain dicarboxylic acids as therapeutic agents for a variety of skin diseases. U.S. Pat. No. 4,067,997 (Kabara, Jan. 10, 1978) discloses the activity against yeast, fungus, and bacteria of a synergistic combination of a 12-carbon monocarboxylic acid **glycerol** ester and a phenolic compound, used as a food preservative. U.S. Pat. No. 4,557,935 (af Ekenstam, et al., Dec. 10, 1985) discloses the germicidal activity of **hydrogen peroxide** in a formulation with the monoglyceride esters of lauric and myristic acids. U.S. Pat. No. 3,535,422 (Cox, et al., Oct. 20, 1970) discloses the synergistic activity of benzoyl peroxide, sulfur and organic **emollients** to treat acne, stating that the organic **emollients**, of which **glycerol** esters of monocarboxylic acids are included as examples, are stabilizers of the active ingredients rather than active ingredients themselves.

DETD Twenty-two human patients with refractory plaque type **psoriasis**

vulgaris were treated for four weeks twice daily with Formula A. These patients had failed to respond to all other topical and oral **psoriasis** treatments. As a result of the administration of Formula A, 77% of the patients experienced 50% or better clearing of lesions, with complete clearing in six patients.

DETD Ten human patients with refractory facial **seborrheic dermatitis** were treated twice daily with Formula B. These patients had previously failed to respond to topical corticosteroids, antifungals and antibiotics. As a result of the use of Formula B, all three gained complete resolution of the skin rash after three weeks of treatment.

CLM What is claimed is:

2. A method for the treatment of skin suffering from one or more disease conditions selected from the group consisting of ichthyoses, **psoriasis**, acne, **rosacea**, dermatitis, melasma, actinic lentigos and burns, said method comprising applying to the affected area a topical formulation containing as the sole therapeutically effective agent a compound selected from the group consisting of esters and amides of monocarboxylic acids having 9 to 18 carbon atoms.

PI US 5231087 19930727

L35 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:353986 CAPLUS
DN 136:359653
TI Pharmaceutical compositions for managing skin conditions
IN Murad, Howard
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 878,231.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K033-40
ICS A61K035-78
NCL 424616000
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002054918	A1	20020509	US 2001-953431	20010917
	US 2002041901	A1	20020411	US 2001-878231	20010612
	US 6383523	B1	20020507		
	US 2003007939	A1	20030109	US 2002-77928	20020220
PRAI	US 2001-878231	A2	20010612		
	US 1998-94775P	P	19980731		
	US 1999-330127	A2	19990611		
	US 2000-549202	A1	20000413		
	US 2001-953431	A2	20010917		

AB This application relates to a pharmaceutical compn. and methods for treating inflammatory skin conditions. The compns. include **hydrogen peroxide**, 1 or more **moisturizing** agents, and an anti-inflammatory agent. The pharmaceutical compns. may optionally include 1 or more exfoliants. The compns. can be used to treat inflammatory skin conditions such as dermatitis, including, but not limited to **seborrheic dermatitis**, nummular dermatitis, contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, exfoliative dermatitis, and stasis dermatitis; **psoriasis**; **folliculitis**; **rosacea**; acne; **impetigo**; erysipelas; paronychia, erythrasma; and eczema. A skin cleanser formulation contained water 49.2, trisodium EDTA 10, Mackanate EL 17, Monateric CDX-38 11, Crothix 1.5, Kessco PEG-6000 DS 0.7, methylparaben 0.2, salicylic acid 1.6, citric acid 1.5, Irgasan DP-300 0.3, Solibilisant LR1 2, fragrance 0.3, menthol 0.1, butylene glycol 0.1, Snakeroot BG50 0.1, Ajidew-50 0.2, Phospholipid PTC 1, and 35% **H2O2** soln. 3%.

ST pharmaceutical **hydrogen peroxide** skin disorder

IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)

IT Dermatitis
(atopic; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(borage seed; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)

IT Cosmetics
(cleansing; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)

IT Skin, disease
(erysipelas; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)

IT Skin, disease
(erythrasma; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fish, n-3 fatty acid-high; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fish, n-6 fatty acid-high; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin

conditions)
IT Hair
(**folliculitis**; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxy; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT Skin, disease
(**impetigo**; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(lotions; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT Cosmetics
(moisturizers; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(of keratin; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT Acne
Analgesics
Anesthetics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibacterial agents
Antioxidants
Dermatitis
Eczema
Fungicides
Paronychia
Preservatives
Psoriasis
Seborrhea
Skin preparations (pharmaceutical)
Stabilizing agents
(pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT Ceramides
Keratins
Linseed oil
Tannins
Tocopherols
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(primrose; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT Skin, disease
(**rosacea**; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT Proteins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(wheat; pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT 7722-84-1, **Hydrogen peroxide**, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-78-2, Aspirin 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 81-13-0, Panthenol 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 28874-51-3 51744-92-4
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. for managing skin conditions)

L35 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1991:499298 CAPLUS
DN 115:99298
TI Wound healing promoting compositions containing film-forming proteins
IN Rothman, John; Band, Philip; Oceta, Jack
PA Morris, John, Co., Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K037-12
ICS A61K037-18; A61K037-04; A61K037-02; A61K031-095; A61K033-40; A61K007-48; A61K007-44
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9102538	A1	19910307	WO 1990-US4649	19900817
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU				
	RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2065044	AA	19910219	CA 1990-2065044	19900817
	AU 9064255	A1	19910403	AU 1990-64255	19900817
	EP 487648	A1	19920603	EP 1990-914307	19900817
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 05503071	T2	19930527	JP 1990-513384	19900817
PRAI	US 1989-396474		19890818		
	WO 1990-US4649		19900817		

AB The title compn. for treating keratinous tissue comprises a film-forming protein (preferably keratin), a reducing agent, a reactive Zn salt, cationic polymers and cationic or nonionic surfactants. The compn. is also used for treating the affects of aging skin and promoting hair growth. A skin compn. contained water 61.90, propylene glycol 0.15, Lanogel 41 0.15, Brij 35 0.41, PVP-K30 0.70, **glycerin** 0.50, citric acid 0.14, 3 % **H2O2** 1.61, acetone 0.41, isopropanol 1.20, Karasol 5.87, Germaben II 2.93, 60% ammonium thioglycollate 10.34, hampene 100 0.58, ZnO 1.47, and Zn sulfocarbolate 0.29.

ST wound healing promotion keratin; hair growth promotion keratin

IT Gingiva
(erosion of, treatment of, topical compn. contg. zinc salt and film-forming protein and surfactant for)

IT Acne
Alopecia
Burn
Dermatitis
Granuloma
Pruritus
Psoriasis
Seborrhea
Wound
(treatment of, topical compn. contg. zinc salt and film-forming protein and surfactant for)

IT Keratins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(wound healing promoting compn. contg.)

IT Chelating agents
Oxidizing agents
Reducing agents
(wound healing promoting compn. contg. keratins and)

IT Skin, disease or disorder

(callus, treatment of, topical compn. contg. zinc salt and film-forming protein and surfactant for)

IT Surfactants
(cationic, wound healing promoting compn. contg. keratins and)

IT Eye, disease or disorder
(cornea, ulcer, treatment of, topical compn. contg. zinc salt and film-forming protein and surfactant for)

IT Skin, disease or disorder
(decubitus ulcer, treatment of, topical compn. contg. zinc salt and film-forming protein and surfactant for)

IT Nail (anatomical)
(disease, treatment of, topical compn. contg. zinc salt and film-forming protein and surfactant for)

IT Ulcer
(eye corneal, treatment of, topical compn. contg. zinc salt and film-forming protein and surfactant for)

IT Skin, disease or disorder
(lesion, treatment of, topical compn. contg. zinc salt and film-forming protein and surfactant for)

IT Surfactants
(nonionic, wound healing promoting compn. contg. keratins and)

IT 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 60-00-4, biological studies 60-24-2, Mercaptoethanol 68-11-1, biological studies 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 70-49-5, Mercaptosuccinic acid 79-42-5, Thiolactic acid 96-27-5, Thioglycerol 127-82-2 139-33-3, Disodium EDTA 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 3483-12-3, Dithiothreitol 5421-46-5, Ammonium thioglycollate 7722-84-1, **Hydrogen peroxide**, biological studies 7789-38-0, Sodium bromate 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, ethers 9005-00-9, Brij 78 9007-20-9, Carbopol 11138-47-9, Sodium perborate 25231-21-4, Arlamol E 51229-78-8, Dowicil 200 69364-63-2, Arlasolve 200 81859-24-7
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(wound healing promoting compn. contg. keratins and)

=>

L35 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1995:801645 CAPLUS
DN 123:179518
TI Pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base containing paraffins and liquid polyols
IN Mundschenk, David D.
PA Phylomed Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9518598	A1	19950713	WO 1995-US502	19950111
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5512278	A	19960430	US 1994-180078	19940111
CA 2180755	AA	19950713	CA 1995-2180755	19950111
AU 9515667	A1	19950801	AU 1995-15667	19950111
EP 740545	A1	19961106	EP 1995-907432	19950111
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRAI US 1994-180078		19940111		
WO 1995-US502		19950111		

AB An ointment base useful as a vehicle for a broad range of medicament vols. and concns. includes a stable emulsion of at least about 10% by wt. of each of water, one or more paraffins, and a liq. polyol; and less than about 10% by wt. of each of beeswax, cetostearyl alc., a 4-hydroxy benzoic acid lower alkyl ester, a surface active agent, and a dispersing agent. A dental cream contained **H2O2** (I) 3, liq. paraffin 5, white petrolatum 10, **glycerin** 20, white beeswax 0.4, cetostearyl alc. 8, Me paraben 0.3, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 3.6, **glycerol** monostearte 2, and water q.s. 100%. The cream provided more prolonged release of I than is typically seen with conventional liq. format and pos. results were seen in over 90% of the patients initially having gingivitis, bleeding gum, swelling, irritation and redness.

ST pharmaceutical cosmetic ointment base paraffin polyol; dental cream base **hydrogen peroxide**

IT Keratins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Acne
Dermatitis
Pediculus
Pruritus
Psoriasis
Scabies
Seborrhea
Wart
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibitors; pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Cosmetics
(pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Amino acids, biological studies

Analgesics
Anesthetics
Antibiotics
Antiperspirants
Astringents
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Beeswax
Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
Contraceptives
Dentifrices
Deodorants
Detergents
Dispersing agents
Enzymes
Fungicides and Fungistats
Hormones
Inflammation inhibitors
Lipids, biological studies
Minerals
Neoplasm inhibitors
Nucleotides, biological studies
Paraffin oils
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, biological studies
Parasiticides
Peptides, biological studies
Petrolatum
Photosensitizers
Proteins, biological studies
Steroids, biological studies
Sunscreens
Surfactants
Vesicants
Virucides and Virustats
Vitamins
Waters, ocean
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C16-18, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Detergents
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cleaning compns., pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Tar
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coal, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Skin, disease
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(depigmentation, promoters; pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Vein
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(disease, hemorrhoid, inhibitors; pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Medical goods
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dressings, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Cosmetics
Pharmaceutical dosage forms
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(emollients, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fibrous, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(globular, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Virus, animal
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(herpes, infection from, inhibitors; pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Cosmetics
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(moisturizers, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(ointments, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Nucleotides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oligo-, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vaginal, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 69-72-7D, derivs. 99-76-3, Methyl paraben 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 7722-84-1, **Hydrogen peroxide**, biological studies 9005-67-8, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

L35 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:98263 CAPLUS
DN 132:141966
TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease
IN Murad, Howard
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K033-40; A01N031-02; C11D003-48
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 4

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000006116	A1	20000210	WO 1999-US17339	19990730
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6071541	A	20000606	US 1999-330127	19990611
AU 9952466	A1	20000221	AU 1999-52466	19990730
EP 1100454	A1	20010523	EP 1999-937680	19990730
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI US 1998-94775P	P	19980731		
US 1999-330127	A	19990611		
WO 1999-US17339	W	19990730		

AB This application relates to a stable pharmaceutical compn. and methods for the cleansing of skin to facilitate the prevention, treatment, and management of skin conditions, such as **seborrheic dermatitis**, **psoriasis**, **folliculitis**, **rosacea**, **perioral dermatitis**, acne, **impetigo** and other inflammatory skin conditions, and the like, including a sufficient amt. of an acidic component of a hydroxyacid or tannic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to exfoliate a portion of the skin, a sufficient amt. of stabilized **hydrogen peroxide** to facilitate cleansing of the skin without substantial irritation thereof, and an antimicrobial agent in an amt. sufficient to inhibit or reduce microorganisms on the skin. A skin cleanser compn. contained water 49.2, EDTA 0.2, Surfine WLL 10, disodium laureth sulfosuccinate 17, disodium cocoamphodiacetate 11, PEG-150 pentaerythrityl tetrastearate 1.5, PEG-150 distearate 0.7, Me paraben 0.2, salicylic acid 1.6, citric acid 1.5, triclosan 0.3, Solubilisant LR1 2, fragrance 0.3, menthol 0.1, Actiphyte of black sankeroot BG50 0.1, sodium peroxylinecarbolic acid 0.2, cocamidopropyl PG dimonium chloride phosphate 1, and 35% **hydrogen peroxide** 3%. Efficacy of the compn. in the treatment of acne is disclosed.

ST pharmaceutical hydroxy acid antimicrobial skin disease; **hydrogen peroxide** antimicrobial pharmaceutical skin disease

IT Drug delivery systems
(emulsions; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)

IT Drug delivery systems

(gels; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxy; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)
IT Skin, disease
(**impetigo**; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)
IT Drug delivery systems
(lotions; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)
IT Cosmetics
(**moisturizers**; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)
IT Acne
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibacterial agents
Antimicrobial agents
Antioxidants
Dermatitis
Dyes
Preservatives
Psoriasis
Seborrhea
Skin, disease
Stabilizing agents
Surfactants
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)
IT Tannins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)
IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 3380-34-5, Triclosan 7722-84-1, **Hydrogen peroxide**, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydroxy acids, **hydrogen peroxide**, and antimicrobial agents for managing skin disease)
RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Bansemir; US 4900721 A 1990 CAPLUS
(2) Burke; US 5296215 A 1994 CAPLUS
(3) Cook; US 5008030 A 1991 CAPLUS
(4) Hopkins; US 4534945 A 1985 CAPLUS
(5) Schmidt; US 5139788 A 1992 CAPLUS
(6) Sioufi; J Of Pharm Sciences 1977, V66(8), P1166 CAPLUS
(7) Yu; US 5641475 A 1997 CAPLUS

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic and **dermatol**. compns. contg. uric acid and uricase)

IT **7722-84-1P, Hydrogen peroxide**, preparation
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(cosmetic and **dermatol**. compns. contg. uric acid and uricase)

L103 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1995:801645 HCAPLUS
DN 123:179518
TI Pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base containing paraffins and liquid polyols
IN Mundschenk, David D.
PA Phylomed Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9518598	A1	19950713	WO 1995-US502	19950111
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5512278	A	19960430	US 1994-180078	19940111
CA 2180755	AA	19950713	CA 1995-2180755	19950111
AU 9515667	A1	19950801	AU 1995-15667	19950111
EP 740545	A1	19961106	EP 1995-907432	19950111
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRAI US 1994-180078		19940111		
WO 1995-US502		19950111		

AB An ointment base useful as a vehicle for a broad range of medicament vols. and concns. includes a stable emulsion of at least about 10% by wt. of each of water, one or more paraffins, and a liq. polyol; and less than about 10% by wt. of each of beeswax, cetostearyl alc., a 4-hydroxy benzoic acid lower alkyl ester, a surface active agent, and a dispersing agent. A dental cream contained **H2O2** (I) 3, liq. paraffin 5, white petrolatum 10, glycerin 20, white beeswax 0.4, cetostearyl alc. 8, Me paraben 0.3, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 3.6, glycerol monostearte 2, and water q.s. 100%. The cream provided more prolonged release of I than is typically seen with conventional liq. format and pos. results were seen in over 90% of the patients initially having gingivitis, bleeding gum, swelling, irritation and redness.

ST pharmaceutical cosmetic ointment base paraffin polyol; dental cream base **hydrogen peroxide**

IT Keratins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Acne
Dermatitis
Pediculus
Pruritus
Psoriasis
Scabies
Seborrhea

Wart
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibitors; pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Cosmetics
(pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Amino acids, biological studies
Analgesics
Anesthetics
Antibiotics
Antiperspirants
Astringents
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Beeswax
Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
Contraceptives
Dentifrices
Deodorants
Detergents
Dispersing agents
Enzymes
Fungicides and Fungistats
Hormones
Inflammation inhibitors
Lipids, biological studies
Minerals
Neoplasm inhibitors
Nucleotides, biological studies
Paraffin oils
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, biological studies
Parasiticides
Peptides, biological studies
Petrolatum
Photosensitizers
Proteins, biological studies
Steroids, biological studies
Sunscreens
Surfactants
Vesicants
Virucides and Virustats
Vitamins
Waters, ocean
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C16-18, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Detergents
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cleaning compns., pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Tar
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coal, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Skin, disease
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(depigmentation, promoters; pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Vein
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(disease, hemorrhoid, inhibitors; pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Medical goods
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dressings, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Cosmetics
Pharmaceutical dosage forms
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(emollients, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fibrous, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(globular, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Virus, animal
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(herpes, infection from, inhibitors; pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Cosmetics
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**moisturizers**, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(ointments, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Nucleotides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oligo-, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vaginal, pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 69-72-7D, derivs. 99-76-3, Methyl paraben 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies **7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide**, biological studies 9005-67-8, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 31566-31-1,

Glyceryl monostearate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointment base contg. paraffins and liq. polyols)

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MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200315 <200315/DW>
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=> d all abeq tech abex tot

L135 ANSWER 1 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2002-732772 [79] WPIX
DNC C2002-207349
TI Dermatological agent, useful for treating a dermatological condition, e.g. acne, comprises at least one acid, at least one moisturizing agent or anti-inflammatory component and a carrier.
DC B05
IN **MURAD, H**
PA (MURA-I) MURAD H
CYC 100
PI WO 2002069963 A2 20020912 (200279)* EN 36p A61K031-366
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
US 2002127256 A1 20020912 (200279) A61K035-78
ADT WO 2002069963 A2 WO 2002-US6091 20020227; US 2002127256 A1 Provisional US 2001-272046P 20010301, US 2002-80717 20020225

PRAI US 2001-272046P 20010301; US 2002-80717 20020225
IC ICM A61K031-366; A61K035-78
ICS A61K007-00; A61K031-192; A61K031-198; A61K031-7024; A61K047-48; A61P017-00
AB WO 200269963 A UPAB: 20021209
NOVELTY - A dermatological agent (I) comprises:
(A) at least one acid (a);
(B) optionally at least one moisturizing agent or anti-inflammatory component (b); and
(C) a carrier (c).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A dermatological agent (I) comprises:
(A) at least one acid (a) in an amount to strengthen cell membranes in the skin;
(B) optionally at least one moisturizing agent or anti-inflammatory component (b); and
(C) a carrier (c).
(a) is at least one of ellagic acid, ferulic acid, caffeic acid or tannic acid.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of treating one or more dermatological conditions comprising the administration of (I).
ACTIVITY - Dermatological; Virucide; Antiseborrheic; Keratolytic; Antipsoriatic; Cytostatic; Antipruritic; Antiinflammatory.
No biological data available.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - (I) is used for treating a dermatological condition in a patient (claimed), e.g. dry skin, dandruff, warts, acne, keratosis (actinic or seborheic keratosis), psoriasis, eczema, skin cancer, pruritus, age spots, reduced skin moisture, spider veins, senile purpura, lentigines, melasmas, deeping of skin lines, blotches, wrinkles, microbial infection, blemished skin, nodules, atrophy, rosacea, impetigo, elastotic changes by leathery, course, rough, dry and yellowish skin, telangiecatic skin, hyperpigmented skin, hyperkeratotic skin, nail infection, inflammatory dematoses or damage to hair.
ADVANTAGE - (I) improves the skin wrinkles along with the other conditions such as skin elasticity and softness.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B01-C01; B03-A; B03-D; B03-F; B03-H; B04-A08C2; B04-A09; B04-A10; B04-B04E; B04-C01; B04-J02; B04-N01; B05-A01B; B05-A03A; B06-A01; B06-A03; B07-A02B; B07-D09; B10-C02; B10-C03; B10-C04D; B10-C04E; B10-E04C; B14-A01; B14-C03; B14-G01; B14-H01; B14-N17; B14-S08
TECH UPTX: 20021209
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: (I) comprises (wt.%):
(i) (a) (0.01 - 80);
(ii) optionally at least one cysteine component (1 - 10), magnesium component (1 - 10), manganese component (0.5 - 10), copper component (0.01 - 5), selenium component, wild yam root (0.5 - 8), wild yam extract (0.5 - 8), yellow dock (1 - 30), bupleurum (1 - 20), poria cocos (1 - 20), gentian root (1 - 20), myrrh gum (1 - 20), hawthorn berry extract (0.5 - 8), marshmallow root (0.5 - 8), rosemary extract (0.5 - 8), black cohosh, soy, ginger;
(iii) (c) (5 - 40 or 0.1 - 2) to reduce inflammation of the patient's skin;
(iv) an antimicrobial agent;
(v) immunity boosting component (d) (1 - 20) to stimulate the patient's immune system response to prevent or facilitate repair of damaged skin; or
(vi) an antioxidant.
Preferred Components: (b) is at least one of a mono- or poly-hydroxy acid, hydrophobic agent, hydrophilic agent, primrose oil, GLA 3 and/or flax seed oil.
The antimicrobial agent is antibacterial agent, antifungal agent and/or

antihelmintic.
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The mono- or poly hydroxy acid is glycolic acid, lactic acid, citric acid or salicylic acid.
The hydrophobic agent is ceramide, borage oil, tocopherollinoleate, dimethicone, or glycerine.
The hydrophilic agent is hyaluronic acid, sodium peroxylinecarbolic acid, wheat protein, or hair keratin amino acid.
The cysteine component is N-acetyl cysteine. The magnesium component is magnesium ascorbate. The magnesium present in the complex is 10 - 30 wt.%. The manganese component is manganese ascorbate. The manganese present in the complex is 5 - 20 wt.%. The copper component is copper sebacate. The copper present in the complex is 5 - 20 wt.%.
(c) is a vitamin E source, a transition metal component, aloe vera gel, aloe vera, licorice extract, pile wort, arnica, Canadian willow root, zinc, allantoin, chamomile, hydrocortisone, steroids, and/or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
(d) is echinacea, echinacea extract and/or golden seal.
The antioxidant is a catechin-based preparation, a vitamin A source, a ginko biloba extract, a silymarin source, a quercetin compound, a vitamin C source, or a carotenoid.

ABEX

ADMINISTRATION - (I) is administered orally or topically in a dosage of 1 - 2,000 mg per day (claimed).

EXAMPLE - None given in source material.

L135 ANSWER 2 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2002-489291 [52] WPIX
CR 2000-205406 [18]
DNC C2002-138864
TI Synergistic topical composition contains a moisturizer, an anti-inflammatory and hydrogen peroxide, useful for managing inflammatory skin conditions.
DC B05 D21
IN **MURAD, H**
PA (MURA-I) MURAD H
CYC 1
PI US 2002054918 A1 20020509 (200252)* 20p A61K033-40
ADT US 2002054918 A1 CIP of US 2001-878231 20010612, US 2001-953431 20010917
PRAI US 2001-953431 20010917; US 2001-878231 20010612
IC ICM A61K033-40
ICS A61K035-78
AB US2002054918 A UPAB: 20020815
NOVELTY - Topical anti-inflammatory pharmaceutical composition comprises a skin cleansing hydrogen peroxide component, a moisturizing agent, and an antiinflammatory agent.
ACTIVITY - Dermatological; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic; antibacterial.
In tests, it was found that an advanced acne prone skin formulation of the invention exhibited excellent antimicrobial properties: in less than one minute there was greater than a 99.99% reduction in the levels of Candida albicans, Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Aspergillus niger.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - The composition is used to manage inflammatory skin conditions such as dermatitis, psoriasis, folliculitis, rosacea, acne, impetigo, erysipelas, paronychia, erythrasma and eczema (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The components act synergistically to provide the desired management of the skin, with superior effects to those achieved using the antiinflammatory alone.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI

FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-H; B04-B01C1; B04-B01C2; B04-C02E; B04-C03; B05-B02C; B05-C08; B07-A02B; B10-C02; B10-C03; B10-C04; B10-D03; B10-E04C; B14-A01; B14-C03; B14-N17C; B14-N17D; D08-B09A1
TECH UPTX: 20020815
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The hydrogen peroxide is present in an amount of 0.01-6 wt.%, the moisturizer is present in an amount of 0.01-20 wt.% and the anti-inflammatory is present in an amount of 0.02-2 wt.%. The moisturizer can be hydrophobic, in which case it is selected from ceramide, borage oil, tocopherol, tocopherol linoleate, dimethicone and/or glycerine. The moisturizer can be hydrophilic, in which case it is selected from hyaluronic acid, sodium peroxyline carbolic acid, heat protein, and hair keratin amino acids. The composition further comprises a carrier or excipient, such as an enzymatic exfoliant, preferably comprising an alpha hydroxy acid, beta hydroxy acid or tannic acid, especially glycolic, lactic, citric, salicylic or tannic acid. The composition can be formulated as a gel, paste, cream, lotion, emulsion or ointment. It further contains an amphoteric surfactant and citric acid sufficient to inhibit H2O2 decomposition at 40 degrees C for at least 3 months. It can also contain at least one of a surfactant, stabilizer, preservative, anti-oxidant or coloring agent, which together may be present in an amount of 10.1-99.1 wt.%. When used to manage inflammatory skin conditions, the a second dermatological agent (e.g. moisturizer, anti-inflammatory, analgesic or anesthetic) is administered. When the second agent is a moisturizer, then it is selected from panthenol, primrose oil, omega-3 fish oils, omega-6 fish oils, linoleic acid and/or flax seed oil. When the second agent is an antiinflammatory, then it is selected from aspirin, buprofen, ketoprofen and/or naproxen.
ABEX
ADMINISTRATION - Administration is topical. The amount of the hydrogen peroxide, moisturizer and anti-inflammatory administered is 1-20000 mg per day (claimed).

L135 ANSWER 3 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2001-234964 [24] WPIX
DNC C2001-070354
TI Compositions for reducing the appearance of cellulite, comprising a sugar compound, a primary antioxidant, an amino acid, and a transition metal component.
DC B04 B05
IN **MURAD, H**
PA (MURA-I) MURAD H
CYC 95
PI WO 2001013865 A1 20010301 (200124)* EN 50p A61K007-00
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000069187 A 20010319 (200136) A61K007-00
US 6358539 B1 20020319 (200224) A61K035-78
EP 1207840 A1 20020529 (200243) EN A61K007-00
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
US 2002137691 A1 20020926 (200265) A61K031-70
ADT WO 2001013865 A1 WO 2000-US22790 20000818; AU 2000069187 A AU 2000-69187 20000818; US 6358539 B1 Provisional US 1999-150034P 19990820, US 2000-641376 20000818; EP 1207840 A1 EP 2000-957590 20000818, WO 2000-US22790 20000818; US 2002137691 A1 Provisional US 1999-150034P 19990820, Div ex US 2000-641376 20000818, US 2002-51189 20020122
FDT AU 2000069187 A Based on WO 200113865; EP 1207840 A1 Based on WO 200113865; US 2002137691 A1 Div ex US 6358539

PRAI US 1999-150034P 19990820; US 2000-641376 20000818; US 2002-51189 20020122
IC ICM A61K007-00; A61K031-70; A61K035-78
ICS A61K031-198; A61K031-555
AB WO 200113865 A UPAB: 20010502
NOVELTY - A composition for reducing the appearance of cellulite, comprises a sugar compound, a primary antioxidant, an amino acid, and a transition metal component.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composition for reducing the appearance of cellulite, comprises: (a) a sugar compound that is converted to a glycosaminoglycan in the patient to thicken the skin; (b) a primary antioxidant component to inhibit the activity of collagenase and elastase; (c) at least 1 amino acid to assist in thickening of the skin; (d) at least 1 transition metal component to bind collagen and elastic fibres and thicken the skin; and (e) at least 1 of a fat burner to reduce absorption of fat in the digestive tract or prevent the production of fat; or a vascular dilator to improve blood supply to the skin.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the use of the composition for reducing or eliminating the appearance of cellulite.
ACTIVITY - Dermatological.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - For reducing the appearance of cellulite.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-F; B04-A10F; B04-C02D; B05-A03A; B07-A02B; B07-D03; B10-B02E; B10-B02J; B10-C02; B14-D07; B14-N17
TECH UPTX: 20010502
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The composition may further comprise chromium picolinate (10-500 mg) to facilitate entry of sugar into cells to improve metabolism of fats by the body.
The composition typically comprises (wt.%): sugar compound (5-50, preferably 15-30); antioxidant (5-50, preferably 15-30); amino acid (8-60, preferably 20-40); and transition metal component (0.5-15, preferably 5-10).
The sugar compound is e.g. an N-acetylglucosamine. The primary antioxidant is e.g. ascorbic acid, preferably ascorbyl palmitate or glucosamine ascorbate. The amino acid is e.g. lysine and/or proline. Transition metals include zinc, manganese and/or copper. Fat burners include hydroxy citric acid (750-1500 mg) and chitin (1000-2000 mg). Vascular dilators include extract of ginko biloba, ginseng and/or phenylalanine (dose of extract of ginko biloba is 5-300 mg; ginseng extract 100-200 mg; phenylalanine 75-1500 mg).
ABEX
ADMINISTRATION - Administration is preferably oral or topical. Daily dosage of composition is 10-20000 mg, in 1 or more doses.
EXAMPLE - A study was carried out to determine ability to reduce the appearance of cellulite in the thigh area, using oral administration of Youth Builder supplements (RTM: supplement including e.g. vitamin A palmitate 0.33%, niacinamide 1.67%, vitamin B6 0.42%, vitamin C 8.33%, vitamin E 1.75%, N acetyl D-glucosamine 3.33%, L-proline 7.5%, L-lysine 6.67%, glucosamine sulfate 11.7%, N-acetyl cysteine 3.33%, quercetin 2.5%, grape seed extract 1.67%, zinc 0.63%, manganese 2.5%, copper 0.7%, selenomethionine 0.08%, beet root powder 0.01%), and Garcinia tablets (containing garcinia cambogia yielding 100 mg calcium hydroxycitrate; 200 mg L-phenylalanine; and 200 mg chromium). Subjects received either (A) 2 Youth Builder supplements twice daily, or (B) 2 Youth Builder supplements twice daily and 1 Garcinia tablet twice daily. Cellulite was assessed visually initially, and after using test products for 3 and 6 weeks.
In group (A), improvement in visually scored cellulite was seen in 1/8 subjects at 3 weeks post treatment, and in 3/8 at 6 weeks post-treatment.
In group (B), 3/9 subjects showed improvement 3 weeks post-treatment, and

6/9 subjects 6 weeks post treatment.

L135 ANSWER 4 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2001-015820 [02] WPIX
DNC C2001-004254
TI Management of dermatological conditions comprises administering dermatological agents comprising fruit extract(s) from pomegranate in amounts sufficient to neutralize free radicals and carrier.
DC B04 D21
IN **MURAD, H**
PA (MURA-I) MURAD H
CYC 91
PI WO 2000064472 A1 20001102 (200102)* EN 59p A61K039-385
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000042292 A 20001110 (200109) A61K039-385
ADT WO 2000064472 A1 WO 2000-US9625 20000410; AU 2000042292 A AU 2000-42292 20000410
FDT AU 2000042292 A Based on WO 200064472
PRAI US 2000-501218 20000210; US 1999-130713P 19990422; US 2000-501217 20000210
IC ICM A61K039-385
ICS A61K007-00
AB WO 200064472 A UPAB: 20010110
NOVELTY - Dermatological conditions in patients are managed by administering dermatological agents comprising fruit extract(s) from pomegranate to neutralize free radicals; and a carrier.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological.

Pomegranate capsules were administered to patients to evaluate increase in sun protection factor (SPF) of four conventional sunscreen formulations (1: SPF-4 lotion; 2: SPF-4 lotion with antioxidants; 3: SPF-8 lotion or 4: SPF-8 lotion with antioxidants) following daily ingestion of 1 capsule for 1 week. The patients were subjected to a progressive sequence of timed UV light exposures on Day 1 and the minimal erythemal dose (MED) was determined and graded from 0 (negative) to 3 (severe erythema) 16-24 hours after exposure (Day 2). Test sunscreen formulation was then applied to each site and irradiation was applied 15-30 minutes after application. The minimal erythemal response was determined 16-24 hours after irradiation exposure (Day 3). The patients then ingested capsules on Days 4-9. On Day 10, the sunscreen application and irradiation procedure was repeated and the minimal erythemal response was determined 16-24 hours after irradiation exposure (Day 11). Pre- and post-ingestion SPF values were then determined for each sunscreen formulation. The SPF was calculated as the MED for sunscreen formulation divided by the MED of the unprotected control. The pre- and post-SPF values, respectively, were as follows: (1) less than 4.51, greater than 5.81; (2) less than 4.99, 5.71; (3) less than 6.88, less than 8.44; and (4) less than 8.34, 10.03. The percentage changes in pre- and post-SPF were as follows (%): (1) 28.8 (p less than 0.078); (2) 14.4 (p less than 0.014); (3) 22.7 (p less than 0.027); and (4) 20.3 (not significant). The results showed that post-SPF values for SPF-8 lotion and SPF-4 lotion with antioxidants were increased significantly compared to pre-treatment SPF values. The post-SPF values for SPF-4 lotion were also significantly increased at the 92.2% confident limit compared to pre-treatment SPF values.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The methods are used to manage dermatological conditions (claimed) including conditions anywhere on the skin caused by aging or extrinsic factors such as sunlight, radiation, air pollution, wind, cold, dampness, heat, chemicals, smoke and smoking, dry skin, dandruff, warts,

acne, keratosis, psoriasis, eczema, pruritis, age spots, reduced skin moisture, spider veins, senile purpura, lentigines, melasmas, deepening of skin lines, blotches, wrinkles, blemished skin, nodules, atrophy, rosacea, impetigo, precancerous lesions, elastotic changes characterized by leathery, coarse, rough, dry and yellowish skin, telangiecatic skin, hyperpigmented skin, hyperkeratotic skin, nail infections, inflammatory dermatoses and damage to hair including hair breakage, weathering damage and thinning.
Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-A08C2; B04-A10; B14-N17; B14-S08; D08-B09A; D09-E
TECH UPTX: 20010110
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Compositions: Fruit extract is present in 0.01-80 wt.%. Compositions may further comprise anti-inflammatory components, moisturizing agents to facilitate skin hydration, especially mono- or polyhydroxy acids, hydrophobic agents or hydrophilic agents, sunscreen or sunblock components, cysteine, magnesium, manganese, selenium, wild yam root, yellow dock, bupleurum, poria cocos, gentian root, myrrh gum, hawthorn berry extract, marshmallow root, rosemary extract, black cohosh, soy, ginger, immunity-boosting components to stimulate the patient's immune system response to prevent or facilitate repair of damaged skin antioxidants chosen from catechin-based preparations, vitamin C sources, gingko biloba extracts, silymarin sources, quercetin compounds, vitamin C sources and/or carotenoids.
ABEX
WIDER DISCLOSURE - The fruit extracts may also be obtained from apricots, apples, pears, peaches, pineapples, papayas, kiwis, cherries, pomegranates, tangerines, oranges and/or grapes.

ADMINISTRATION - Administration is 1-2,000 mg/day orally or 1-20,000 mg/day topically (claimed), particularly 400-1,600 (800-1,200) mg/day orally or 2,000-16,000 (6,000-10,000) mg/day topically. Administration may also be rectal, parenteral, intravenous, transdermal, subcutaneous or intramuscular. Administration may be in 1-10 (2-8) doses.

L135 ANSWER 5 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2000-246717 [21] WPIX
DNC C2000-074748
TI New benzonaphthyridine N-oxide derivatives are phosphodiesterase antagonists, useful for treatment and prevention of e.g. respiratory disorders, dermatoses or high blood pressure.
DC B02
IN AMSCHLER, H; BAER, T; BEUME, R; BOSS, H; BUNDSCHUH, D; FLOCKERZI, D; GUTTERER, B; HATZELMANN, A; KLEY, H; MARTIN, T; ULRICH, W
PA (BYKG) BYK GULDEN LOMBERG CHEM FAB; (BYKG) BYK GULDEN LOMBERG CHEM FAB GMBH
CYC 56
PI WO 2000012501 A1 20000309 (200021)* DE 27p C07D471-04
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AE AL AU BA BG BR CA CN CZ EE GE HR HU ID IL IN JP KR LT LV MK MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR UA US VN YU ZA ZW
AU 9959701 A 20000321 (200031) C07D471-04
EP 1109810 A1 20010627 (200137) DE C07D471-04
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
US 6436952 B1 20020820 (200257) A61K031-4375
JP 2002523505 W 20020730 (200264) 32p C07D471-04
ADT WO 2000012501 A1 WO 1999-EP6139 19990821; AU 9959701 A AU 1999-59701 19990821; EP 1109810 A1 EP 1999-968237 19990821, WO 1999-EP6139 19990821; US 6436952 B1 WO 1999-EP6139 19990821, US 2001-744974 20010215; JP 2002523505 W WO 1999-EP6139 19990821, JP 2000-567529 19990821
FDT AU 9959701 A Based on WO 200012501; EP 1109810 A1 Based on WO 200012501;

US 6436952 B1 Based on WO 200012501; JP 2002523505 W Based on WO 200012501

PRAI **EP 1998-116416 19980831**

IC ICM C07D471-04
ICS A61K031-4745; A61P009-12; A61P011-00; A61P011-06; **A61P017-00** ; **A61P017-06**; A61P043-00

ICA A61K031-4375

AB WO 200012501 A UPAB: 20021105
NOVELTY - Benzonaphthyridine N-oxide derivatives (I) and their salts are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Benzonaphthyridine N-oxide derivatives of formula (I) and their salts are new.

R1 = 1-4C alkyl;

R2, R3 = OH, 1-4C alkoxy, 3-7C cycloalkoxy, 3-7C cycloalkylmethoxy or partially or fully fluorinated 1-4C alkoxy, or

R2+R3 = methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy;

R4 = phenyl substituted by R5;

R5 = tetrazol-5-yl optionally substituted by 1-10C alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl, 3-7C cycloalkylmethyl or Ar-(1-4C alkyl);

Ar = phenyl optionally substituted by R7 and/or R8;

R7, R8 = 1-4C alkyl or 1-4C alkoxy.

ACTIVITY - Respiratory; dermatological; hypotensive; antiasthmatic; **antipsoriatic**; vulnerary; antipruritic; **antiseborrheic**; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; osteopathic; anti-HIV; cerebroprotective; antidiabetic; neuroprotective; virucide; **antibacterial**; antiparasitic; protozoacide; immunosuppressive; **antiinflammatory** ; antiulcer; ophthalmological; nootropic; antileprotic; nephrotropic; cardiant; thrombolytic. Cis-9-ethoxy-8-methoxy-2-methyl-6-(4-(2H-2-ethyltetrazol-5-yl)phenyl)-1,2,3,4,4a,10b-hexahydrobenzo(c)(1,6)naphthyridin-N-2-oxide (Ia) inhibited phosphodiesterase-3 (PDE3) and PDE4 in vitro with -log IC50 values of 6.11 and 7.53 mol/l respectively.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Phosphodiesterase III inhibitor; phosphodiesterase IV inhibitor; bronchodilator; tumor necrosis factor (TNF) antagonist; leukotriene antagonist; cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) agonist.

USE - (I) are used for the treatment of respiratory disorders, dermatoses and high blood pressure (claimed). They have smooth muscle relaxant activity, especially where the bronchial system is concerned, and can be used for the treatment and prevention of bronchitis, allergic bronchitis, bronchial asthma, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), mucoviscidosis, **psoriasis**, various types of eczema, lichen simplex, sunburn, genitoanal pruritus, alopecia areata, hypertrophic scarring, discoid lupus erythematodes, pyoderma, **acne** , rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid spondylitis, osteoarthritis, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), AIDS-associated encephalopathy, diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, demyelinization induced by viruses, bacteria or parasites, cerebral malaria, Lyme disease, septic shock, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), Crohn's disease, ulcerous colitis, ophthalmological disorders, rhinitis/sinusitis, Alzheimer's disease, candidiasis, leishmaniasis, leprosy, pulmonary hypertension, erectile dysfunction, renal colic, coronary insufficiency and thrombosis.

ADVANTAGE - The compounds have low toxicity, good enteral resorption, high bioavailability, a wide therapeutic spectrum, good water solubility and high patient compliance.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: B06-D16; B06-E05; **B14-A01**; **B14-A03B**; **B14-A04B**; B14-C06; B14-C09A; B14-C09B; B14-D07A; B14-E10C; B14-F01E; B14-F02B; B14-F02D; B14-G01B; B14-J05A; B14-K01; B14-N07; B14-N10; **B14-N17C**; B14-R02; B14-S01; B14-S04

TECH UPTX: 20000502
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preparation: (I) are prepared by N-oxidizing a benzonaphthyridine derivative of formula (II).

ABEX

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - One specific compound is disclosed, i.e. cis-9-ethoxy-8-methoxy-2-methyl-6-(4-(2H-2-ethyltetrazol-5-yl)phenyl)-1,2,3,4,4a,10b-hexahydrobenzo(c)(1,6)naphthyridin-N-2-oxide (Ia).

ADMINISTRATION - Daily dose is 0.01-10 mg/kg perorally or intravenously, and 0.1-3 mg/kg via inhalation. Administration may also be topical.

EXAMPLE - (-)-Cis-4-amino-3-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(4-(2H-2-ethyltetrazol-5-yl)benzamido)-1-methylpiperidine (6.7 g, prepared from (-)-cis-4-amino-3-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylpiperidine dihydrochloride) was heated under reflux for 16 hours with 20 ml phosphoroxytrichloride and 80 ml acetonitrile. The excess phosphoroxytrichloride was distilled off and the residue was mixed with dichloromethane and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution. The organic phase was washed with water, dried and concentrated to give a solid residue. Chromatography and recrystallization gave (-)-cis-9-ethoxy-8-methoxy-2-methyl-6-(4-(2H-2-ethyltetrazol-5-yl)phenyl) 1,2,3,4,4a,10b-hexahydrobenzo(c)(1,6)naphthyridine (4.6 g), which was converted to cis-9-ethoxy-8-methoxy-2-methyl-6-(4-(2H-2-ethyltetrazol-5-yl)phenyl)-1,2,3,4,4a,10b-hexahydrobenzo(c)(1,6)naphthyridin-N-2-oxide (Ia) using **H2O2**.

L135 ANSWER 6 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2000-205406 [18] WPIX
CR 2002-489291 [52]
DNC C2000-063252
TI New cleansing pharmaceutical comprising an acidic compound, **hydrogen peroxide**, and an **antimicrobial** agent useful in the prevention, treatment and management of skin conditions, e.g. **psoriasis** and **acne**.
DC B05 B06 D21
IN **MURAD, H**
PA (MURA-I) MURAD H
CYC 87
PI WO 2000006116 A1 20000210 (200018)* EN 43p A61K007-48
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 9952466 A 20000221 (200029) A61K007-48
US 6071541 A 20000606 (200033) A61K033-40 <--
EP 1100454 A1 20010523 (200130) EN A61K007-48
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
US 6296880 B1 20011002 (200160) A61K033-40 <--
US 2002041901 A1 20020411 (200227) A61K033-40 <--
US 6383523 B1 20020507 (200235) A61K033-40 <--
US 2002172719 A1 20021121 (200279) A61K033-40 <--
US 2003007939 A1 20030109 (200311) A61K033-40 <--
ADT WO 2000006116 A1 WO 1999-US17339 19990730; AU 9952466 A AU 1999-52466 19990730; US 6071541 A **Provisional US 1998-94775P 19980731**, US 1999-330127 19990611; EP 1100454 A1 EP 1999-937680 19990730, WO 1999-US17339 19990730; US 6296880 B1 **Provisional US 1998-94775P 19980731**, CIP of US 1999-330127 19990611, US 2000-549202 20000413; US 2002041901 A1 **Provisional US 1998-94775P 19980731**, CIP of US 1999-330127 19990611, Cont of US 2000-549202 20000413, US 2001-878231 20010612; US 6383523 B1 **Provisional US 1998-94775P 19980731**, CIP of US 1999-330127 19990611, Cont of US 2000-549202 20000413, US 2001-878231 20010612; US 2002172719 A1 **Provisional US 1998-94775P 19980731**, CIP of US 1999-330127 19990611, Cont of US 2000-549202 20000413, Div ex US 2001-878231 20010612, US 2002-93443 20020311; US

2003007939 A1 **Provisional US 1998-94775P 19980731**, CIP of US 1999-330127 19990611, Cont of US 2000-549202 20000413, CIP of US 2001-878231 20010612, CIP of US 2001-953431 20010917, **US 2002-77928 20020220**

FDT AU 9952466 A Based on WO 200006116; EP 1100454 A1 Based on WO 200006116; US 6296880 B1 CIP of US 6071541; US 2002041901 A1 CIP of US 6071541; US 6383523 B1 CIP of US 6071541, Cont of US 6296880; US 2002172719 A1 CIP of US 6071541, Cont of US 6296880, Div ex US 6383523; US 2003007939 A1 CIP of US 6071541, Cont of US 6296880, CIP of US 6383523

PRAI US 1999-330127 19990611; **US 1998-94775P 19980731**; US 2000-549202 20000413; US 2001-878231 20010612; US 2002-93443 20020311; US 2001-953431 20010917; **US 2002-77928 20020220**

IC ICM A61K007-48; **A61K033-40**
ICS A01N031-02; A61K007-04; A61K007-06; A61K007-08; A61K007-75; A61K031-045; A61K031-19; A61K031-35; A61K031-415; A61K031-495; A61K031-65; A61K031-70; A61K031-7024; C11D003-48

AB WO 200006116 A UPAB: 20030214
NOVELTY - Skin cleansing pharmaceutical composition (I) comprises: (i) an acidic component consisting of a hydroxy acid or a tannic acid or one of their salts, present in an amount to exfoliate at least part of the skin; (ii) **hydrogen peroxide** present in an amount to cleanse the skin without irritating it; and (iii) an **antimicrobial** agent present in an amount to inhibit microorganisms on the skin.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - AN INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of managing a skin condition by administering (I).
ACTIVITY - **Antiseborrheic**; dermatological; **antipsoriatic**; antiiinflammatory; **antimicrobial**.
An Advanced **Acne** Prone Skin Formulation prepared according to the invention exhibited excellent **antimicrobial** properties, achieving a reduction in Candida albicans, Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Aspergillus levels of greater than 99.99% in less than one minute.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - The method is used to manage skin conditions selected from **seborrheic dermatitis**, **psoriasis**, **folliculitis**, **rosacea**, **perioral dermatitis**, **acne** or **impetigo** (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The composition cleanses the skin to facilitate the prevention, treatment and management of skin conditions.
Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B10-C02; **B14-N17C**; **B14-N17D**; D08-B09A

TECH UPTX: 20000412
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The composition further comprises a carrier or excipient, as well as an amphoteric surfactant and citric acid (preferably 0.1-8 wt.%) to inhibit **hydrogen peroxide** (preferably present in an amount of 0.01-6 wt.%) decomposition at 40 degreesC for at least 3 months. The **antimicrobial** agent is preferably present in an amount of 0.1-1.5 wt.%. The acidic component comprises an alpha- or beta-hydroxy acid or tannic acid, preferably glycolic, lactic, citric, salicylic or tannic acid. The bacteriocide comprises triclosan. Also present in a total amount of 10.1-99.1 wt.% are at least one of the following: surfactants, stabilizers, preservatives, **moisturizers**, **anti-inflammatories**, anti-oxidants and colorings.

ABEX
ADMINISTRATION - The composition is administered topically, 1-10000 mg of the acidic component, **hydrogen peroxide** and **antimicrobial** are administered concurrently, optionally with at least one additional skin treatment composition (claimed). Administration of the composition can also be oral, nasal or topical. The composition is preferably formulated as a gel, paste, cream, lotion, emulsion or

ointment.

L135 ANSWER 7 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2000-195174 [17] WPIX
DNC C2000-060475
TI New anti-hair thinning pharmaceutical composition and methods for treating dandruff, seborrheic dermatitis, psoriasis or folliculitis.
DC B03 D21
IN **MURAD, H**
PA (MURA-I) MURAD H
CYC 86
PI WO 2000006144 A1 20000210 (200017)* EN 39p A61K031-07
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 9952303 A 20000221 (200029) A61K031-07
US 6207694 B1 20010327 (200119) A61K031-415
US 6271246 B1 20010807 (200147) A61K031-425
US 2002009423 A1 20020124 (200210) A61K007-06
US 6515007 B2 20030204 (200313) A61K031-415
ADT WO 2000006144 A1 WO 1999-US16866 19990726; AU 9952303 A AU 1999-52303 19990726; US 6207694 B1 US 1998-123484 19980727; US 6271246 B1 Div ex US 1998-123484 19980727, US 1999-368078 19990803; US 2002009423 A1 Div ex US 1998-123484 19980727, Div ex US 1999-368078 19990803, US 2001-920729 20010803; US 6515007 B2 Div ex US 1998-123484 19980727, Div ex US 1999-368078 19990803, US 2001-920729 20010803
FDT AU 9952303 A Based on WO 200006144; US 6271246 B1 Div ex US 6207694; US 2002009423 A1 Div ex US 6207694, Div ex US 6271246; US 6515007 B2 Div ex US 6207694, Div ex US 6271246
PRAI US 1998-123484 19980727; US 1999-368078 19990803; US 2001-920729 20010803
IC ICM A61K007-06; A61K031-07; A61K031-415; A61K031-425
ICS A61K007-11; A61K031-075; A61K031-19; A61K031-35; A61K031-44
AB WO 200006144 A UPAB: 20000405
NOVELTY - Anti-hair thinning composition for administration to the scalp comprises: (i) an acidic component comprising a hydroxy acid or a tannic acid or one of their salts; (ii) a niacin component; and (iii) a 5- alpha reductase inhibitor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Anti-hair thinning pharmaceutical composition for administration to the scalp comprises:

(i) an acidic component comprising a hydroxy acid or a tannic acid or one of their salts, present in an amount to exfoliate at least part of the scalp;

(ii) a niacin component present in an amount to locally increase blood circulation; and

(iii) a 5- alpha reductase inhibitor present in an amount to inhibit conversion of testosterone to dihydro-testosterone.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a method of managing a scalp condition comprising administering an acidic component consisting of a hydroxy acid or a tannic acid or one of their salts, a vitamin A component and an anti-growth agent to inhibit fungi, yeast or bacteria, or a mixture thereof that may be present adjacent the scalp (sic);

(2) a method of managing a scalp condition comprising administering an acidic component consisting of a hydroxy acid or a tannic acid or one of their salts, a niacin component present in an amount to locally increase blood circulation and a 5- alpha reductase inhibitor;

(3) a method of treating chemically processed hair comprising administering an acidic component consisting of a hydroxy acid or a tannic acid or one of their salts in an amount to close the cuticle and inhibit

modification of the chemically processed hair.
ACTIVITY - Antiseborrheic; dermatological; antipsoriatic; antiiinflammatory. No activity data is given
USE - The method is used to manage scalp conditions selected from dandruff, seborrheic dermatitis, psoriasis or folliculitis (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The composition repairs and normalizes the scalp for prevention and treatment of scalp conditions.
Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-A; B06-D18; B07-A02; B07-D04; B07-D09; B10-C02; B10-C03; B10-C04D; B10-E02; B14-C03; B14-N17; B14-N17C; B14-R02; D08-B03; D08-B04; D08-B09A
TECH UPTX: 20000405
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - The composition further comprises a carrier or excipient. The acidic component comprise an alpha- or beta-hydroxy acid or tannic acid, preferably glycolic, lactic, citric, salicylic or tannic acid. The niacin component (preferably present in an amount of 0.01-1 wt.%) comprises nicotinate and the 5-alpha reductase inhibitor (preferably present in an amount of 0.1-1.1 wt.%) comprises finasteride or Saw Palmetto Extract. The acidic component is present in amount of 0.1-8 wt.%. Also present in a total amount of 10.1-99.1 wt.% are at least one of the following: surfactants, stabilizers, preservatives, moisturizers, anti-inflammatories, anti-oxidants and colorings. The composition is preferably formulated as a gel, cream, or shampoo. In method (1), the vitamin A component comprises retinyl palmitate and the anti-growth agent is triclosan or clotrimazole. In methods (1)-(3), at least one moisturizer, surfactant, stabilizer, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant or coloring may also be administered. The composition is preferably formulated as a shampoo, aerosol, gel, paste, cream, sponge, lotion, emulsion or ointment.

ABEX
ADMINISTRATION - In method (1) for managing skin conditions, the ingredients are administered topically, 1-10000 mg of the acidic component, vitamin A component and anti-growth agent are administered concurrently, optionally with at least one additional scalp treatment composition. In method (2) for managing hair thinning niacin and the acidic component are administered topically and the 5-alpha reductase inhibitor is administered orally, the total dosage being 1-10000 g. Administration of the active is concurrent and optionally with at least one additional scalp treatment composition. In (3) administration of the acidic component is topical and in a dosage of 1-10000 mg, optionally concurrently with at least one additional scalp treatment composition (all claimed).

L135 ANSWER 8 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2000-128238 [12] WPIX
DNC C2000-039361
TI New 2-amino-4-alkylamino pyrimidine 3-oxide derivatives useful for treating alopecia.
DC B03 D21
IN GALEY, J; MAHE, Y; MICHELET, J; PICHAUD, P; GALEY, J B; MICHELET, J F
PA (OREA) L'OREAL SA; (GALE-I) GALEY J; (MAHE-I) MAHE Y; (MICH-I) MICHELET J; (PICH-I) PICHAUD P
CYC 28
PI EP 974586 A1 20000126 (200012)* FR 28p C07D239-48
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
FR 2781481 A1 20000128 (200013) C07D239-48
JP 2000072753 A 20000307 (200023) 23p C07D239-48
CA 2277703 A1 20000124 (200028) FR C07D239-48
JP 3108410 B2 20001113 (200060) 23p C07D239-48
US 6291468 B1 20010918 (200157) A61K007-06

US 2001044444 A1 20011122 (200176) A61K031-513
US 6511659 B2 20030128 (200311) C07D239-48

ADT EP 974586 A1 EP 1999-401719 19990708; FR 2781481 A1 **FR 1998-9509 19980724**; JP 2000072753 A JP 1999-210470 19990726; CA 2277703 A1 CA 1999-2277703 19990713; JP 3108410 B2 JP 1999-210470 19990726; US 6291468 B1 US 1999-360495 19990723; US 2001044444 A1 Div ex US 1999-360495 19990723, US 2001-874053 20010606; US 6511659 B2 Div ex US 1999-360495 19990723, US 2001-874053 20010606

FDT JP 3108410 B2 Previous Publ. JP 2000072753; US 6511659 B2 Div ex US 6291468

PRAI **FR 1998-9509 19980724**

IC ICM A61K007-06; A61K031-513; C07D239-48
ICS A61K007-075; A61K007-48; A61K031-00; A61K031-415; A61K031-505; A61K045-00; C07D239-02

ICA **A61P017-14**

AB EP 974586 A UPAB: 20000308

NOVELTY - 2-Amino-4-alkylamino pyrimidine 3-oxide derivatives (I) are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - 2-Amino-4-alkylamino pyrimidine 3-oxide derivatives of formula (I), their acylated forms or their acid addition salts are new.

R1 = 5-20C alkyl;
Z = H or -OR2; and
R2 = 1-12C alkyl.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) a composition comprising at least one compound (I); and
(2) the preparation of (I).

ACTIVITY - None given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Prostaglandine-endoperoxide synthase (PGHS) activator. Tests in vitro on PGHS-1 from seminal glands of sheep were carried out to determine the prostaglandine-endoperoxide synthase activation capacity of 2-amino-4-hexylamino pyrimidine 3-oxide (Ia). Results showed that (Ia) gave an activation of +37 % compared to control (without activator) which gave no activation.

USE - The cosmetic, pharmaceutical or dermatological composition containing (I) are useful for treating alopecia by applying on the hair or scalp.

ADVANTAGE - The composition improves the esthetic properties of the hair. The alkyl chain at position 4 of compound (I) improves its lipophilic properties.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B07-D12; B14-L01; B14-R02; **D08-B03**

TECH UPTX: 20000308

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preparation: (I) are prepared by reacting 2-amino-4,6-dichloropyrimidine with an aliphatic amine in ethanol to obtain a compound (II) after purification, reacting (II) with a urea/**H2O2** complex and phthalic anhydride in isopropanol to obtain a compound (III) after purification, and reacting (III) in the presence of potassium hydroxide and palladium on charcoal under high pressure of hydrogen in absolute ethanol or reacting (III) with an excess of sodium alkanolate.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The composition comprises (I) (0.001-10, preferably 0.01-2, wt. %) and at least one agent such as **antibacterial**, antiparasitic, **antifungic** (e.g. imidazole, especially ketoconazole), **antiviral**, antiiflammatory, antipruriginous, anesthetic, keratolytic, antioxidant, **antiseborrheic**, antidandruff and/or antiacneic agents and/or agents decreasing the cutaneous differentiation, proliferation and/or pigmentation, and/or vegetable, marine or bacterial extracts

ABEX

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - 80 Compounds (I) are specifically claimed e.g. 2-amino-4-hexylamino pyrimidine 3-oxide (Ia).

ADMINISTRATION - Administration is topical.
EXAMPLE - Hexylamine (181.5 ml) was added to a suspension of 2-amino-4,6-dichloropyrimidine (50 g) in absolute ethanol (350 ml) and kept under reflux for 3 hours. The mixture was evaporated. The oil obtained was stirred in water (600 ml) for 1.5 hours. The precipitate was worked up to give 2-amino-4-hexylamino-6-chloropyrimidine (A) (43.5 g, 62 %). Urea/**H2O2** complex (5.95 g) and phthalic anhydride (9.07 g) were stirred in isopropanol (90 ml) for 30 minutes at 20-25 degrees C. (A) (10 g) was added while keeping the exothermic reaction at 30 degrees C. After 3 hours, sodium hydrogenosulfite (100 ml) was added, the mixture was left to decant and the top phase was concentrated. The residue was added to a mixture of water (80 ml)/ 30 % sodium hydroxide (20 ml). Isopropylic ether (150 ml) was added to the solid obtained. The solid was filtered, washed and dried to give 2-amino-4-hexylamino-6-chloropyrimidine-3-oxide (B) (4.52 g, 42 %). Potassium hydroxide (0.7 g) was dissolved in absolute ethanol (100 ml). (B) (2.2 g) was added. Palladium on charcoal (0.5 g) was added and the mixture was reacted under hydrogen (3 bars) for 2 hours. The mixture was filtered and concentrated. The solid was recrystallized in acetonitrile (20 ml). The solid was worked up to give 2-amino-4-hexylamino pyrimidine 3-oxide (Ia) (1 g, 53 %).

DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definition:
R1 = 6-12C alkyl.

L135 ANSWER 9 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2000-038783 [03] WPIX
DNC C2000-009957
TI New benzonaphthyridine derivatives are selective phosphodiesterase inhibitors useful in treatment of e.g. respiratory, dermatological and inflammatory conditions.
DC B02
IN AMSCHLER, H; BAER, T; BEUME, R; BOSS, H; BUNDSCHUH, D; FLOCKERZI, D; GUTTERER, B; HATZELMANN, A; KLEY, H; MARTIN, T; ULRICH, W
PA (BYKG) BYK GULDEN LOMBERG CHEM FAB; (BYKG) BYK GULDEN LOMBERG CHEM FAB GMBH
CYC 56
PI WO 9957118 A1 19991111 (200003)* DE 30p C07D471-04
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AE AL AU BA BG BR CA CN CZ EE GE HR HU ID IL IN JP KR LT LV MK MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR UA US VN YU ZA ZW
AU 9939289 A 19991123 (200016) C07D471-04
EP 1075477 A1 20010214 (200111) DE C07D471-04
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
US 6306869 B1 20011023 (200165) C07D471-04
JP 2002513793 W 20020514 (200236) 34p C07D471-04
ADT WO 9957118 A1 WO 1999-EP2827 19990427; AU 9939289 A AU 1999-39289 19990427; EP 1075477 A1 EP 1999-922133 19990427, WO 1999-EP2827 19990427; US 6306869 B1 WO 1999-EP2827 19990427, US 2000-673649 20001101; JP 2002513793 W WO 1999-EP2827 19990427, JP 2000-547088 19990427
FDT AU 9939289 A Based on WO 9957118; EP 1075477 A1 Based on WO 9957118; US 6306869 B1 Based on WO 9957118; JP 2002513793 W Based on WO 9957118
PRAI **EP 1998-108124 19980505**
IC ICM C07D471-04
ICS A61K031-4375; A61K031-44; A61P011-00; A61P011-06; **A61P017-00** ; **A61P017-06**; C07D491-14
ICI C07D221:00; C07D221:00, C07D471-04; C07D221:00; C07D471-04; C07D221:00, C07D471-04
AB WO 9957118 A UPAB: 20000118
NOVELTY - Hexahydro-benzonaphthyridine derivatives (I) are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Hexahydrobenzo(c)(1,6)naphthyridine N2-oxides (I) and their salts are new:

R1 = 1-4C alkyl;

R2 and R3 = OH; 1-4C alkoxy optionally substituted with F; 3-7C cycloalkoxy; 3-7C cycloalkylmethoxy; or

R2+R3 = 1-2C alkylenedioxy;

R4 = phenyl substituted with R5 and R6;

R5 = H; OH; halo; NO2; 1-4C alkyl; CF3; or 1-4C alkoxy;

R6 = COR7; or COR8;

R7 = OH; 1-8C alkoxy; 3-7C cycloalkoxy; or 3-7C cycloalkylmethoxy;

R8 = N(R81)R82;

R81 and R82 = H; 1-7C alkyl; 3-7C cycloalkyl; or 3-7C cycloalkylmethyl; or

NR81R82 = 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidyl, 1-hexahydroazepinyl or 4-morpholinyl group.

ACTIVITY - Bronchodilator; vasodilator; **antiinflammatory**; muscle relaxant; antiallergic; antithrombotic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Phosphodiesterase type 3 and 4 (PDE3, PDE4) inhibitor.

In tests for the inhibition of PDE3 and PDE4 using the method described in Adv. Cycl. Nucl. Res. 1979, 10, 69-92 , modified according to Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Arch. Pharmacol. 1980, 311, 193-198. , compounds (I) had -log IC50 values (mol/l) of 5.68-6.11 in PDE3 inhibition and 7.2-7.98 in PDE4 inhibition.

USE - Compounds (I) are useful in human and veterinary medicine for the treatment of respiratory disorders, e.g. asthma, bronchitis, emphysema and COPD, dermatoses, e.g. **psoriasis**, eczema, sunburn, genital pruritis, alopecia, pyodermia and **acne**, arthritic disorders, AIDS, autoimmune diseases, e.g. diabetes mellitus and multiple sclerosis, cerebral malaria, shock conditions, e.g. septic shock, gram negative sepsis and ARDS, inflammatory gastrointestinal disorders, e.g. Crohn's disease, allergic conditions in the upper respiratory tract, e.g. rhinitis, sinusitis and conjunctivitis, CNS disorders, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, candidiasis, leishmaniosis, leprosy, hypertension, erectile dysfunction, renal colic and cardiac insufficiency.

ADVANTAGE - Compounds (I) have more advantageous properties than compounds known from EP247971 or WO9117991. They have low toxicity, good enteral resorption, high bioavailability, a wide therapeutic range, good water solubility, no significant side effects and good human acceptance.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: B06-D16; B14-C03; B14-C09; B14-D07A; B14-E10B; B14-E10C; B14-F01B; B14-F02B; B14-F02D; B14-F04; B14-G01B; B14-G02A; B14-G02D; B14-J01A4; B14-J05A; B14-K01D; B14-N03; B14-N04; **B14-N17**; B14-R02; B14-S01; B14-S04; B14-S06

TECH UPTX: 20000118

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preparation: Compounds (I) are produced by the N-oxidation of a benzonaphthyridine derivatives of formula (II).

ABEX

ADMINISTRATION - Daily dosage is 0.01-10 mg/kg orally or intravenously and 0.1-3 mg/kg by inhalation.

EXAMPLE - A solution of (-)-cis-9-ethoxy-8-methoxy-6-(4-diisopropylaminocarbonyl phenyl)-1,2,3,4,4a,10b-hexahydrobenzo(c)(1,6)naphthyridine (II) (5 g) in MeOH (40 ml) was stirred with 30% **H2O2** (6 ml) at room temperature for 2 days, then treated with Na2SO3 (7 g) and stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was then filtered, the filtrate was extracted (CH2Cl2) and the extract was washed (NaHCO3 solution and H2O), dried (Na2SO4), filtered and concentrated. The residue was recrystallized (acetone:EtOAc; 10:1) to give cis-9-ethoxy-8-methoxy-6-(4-diisopropylaminocarbonyl phenyl)-

1,2,3,4,4a,10b-hexahydrobenzo(c)(1,6)naphthyridine N2-oxide (I) (2.7 g); m.pt. 195-198degreesC.

L135 ANSWER 10 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1999-610313 [52] WPIX
CR 1998-505699 [43]
DNC C1999-177689
TI Compositions for improving wrinkles and other skin conditions.
DC B05
IN **MURAD, H**
PA (MURA-I) MURAD H
CYC 1
PI US 5972999 A 19991026 (199952)* 11p A61K031-715
ADT US 5972999 A Cont of US 1997-787358 19970122, US 1998-146554 19980903
FDT US 5972999 A Cont of US 5804594
PRAI US 1997-787358 19970122; US 1998-146554 19980903
IC ICM A61K031-715
ICS A61K031-19; A61K031-34
AB US 5972999 A UPAB: 19991210
NOVELTY - Modification of the thickness of skin to prevent or treat at least one skin condition, using a composition comprising:
(a) a sugar compound that is converted to glycosaminoglycan;
(b) a primary antioxidant component;
(c) at least one amino acid component; and
(d) at least one transition metal component.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Oral composition for treatment or prevention of skin conditions comprises:
(a) a sugar compound that is converted to glycosaminoglycan in an amount to thicken the skin;
(b) a primary antioxidant component to inhibit activity of collagenase and elastase;
(c) at least one amino acid component to assist in the thickening of the skin; and
(d) at least one transition metal component to bind collagen and elastic fibers and thicken the skin.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:
(1) a method for treatment or prevention of skin conditions where the skin has a thickness of dermis and collagen comprising administering a composition comprising (a) - (d) as above (where (d) is used to modify the thickness of the skin) and optionally a catechin-based component present in an amount sufficient to inhibit the presence of an anti-collagen enzyme in the skin; and
(2) a composition for prevention or treatment of skin conditions comprising (a)-(d) as above.
ACTIVITY - Dermatological
USE - For treatment of skin e.g. for treatment or prevention of skin conditions such as wrinkles or the appearance of wrinkles, thinning, reduced skin elasticity, reduced skin moisture, spider veins, senile purpura, sun damaged skin, aging skin or rough skin.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-A; B03-F; B03-H; B03-L; B05-A03; B05-B01M; B05-B02C; B06-A01; B07-D03; B10-A07; B10-B01B; B10-B02D; B14-D07C; B14-N17; B14-S08
TECH UPTX: 19991210
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The composition comprises 5-50 weight % (a), 5-50 weight % (b), 8-60 weight % (c) and 0.5-15 weight % (d). (a) comprises an N-acetylglucosamine compound or its salt or ester. (b) comprises an ascorbic acid compound or its salt or ester. (c) comprises at least 2 amino acids comprising proline, lysine, cysteine and/or methionine. (d) comprises zinc, manganese and/or copper. Where at least 3 transition metal components are present, one is zinc monomethionine, one is manganese ascorbate and one is

copper sebacate, the zinc is present is 10-30 weight % of the complex the manganese is present at 5-20 weight % of the complex and the copper is present at 5-20 weight % of the complex. The composition preferably comprises 5-30 weight % N-acetyl glucosamine, 5-50 weight % ascorbic acid, the amino acid component comprises 4-25 weight % lysine and 4-25 weight % proline and preferably 1-10 weight % each of zinc methionate and manganese ascorbate and 0.1-5 weight % copper sebacate. The composition further comprises a carrier or excipient and a source of vitamin E (preferably 1-15 weight % D-alpha-tocopherol), cysteine (preferably 1-10 weight % N-acetyl cysteine) or vitamin B3 (preferably 0.5-15 weight % niacinamide), quercitin dihydrate (preferably 0.5-15 weight %), pyroxidal 5 phosphate-CoB6 (preferably 0.1-5 weight %), a methionine source (preferably 0.1-5 weight % L-selenomethionine) and a vitamin A source (preferably 0.1-5 weight % vitamin A palmitate). The vitamin E is D-alpha-tocopherol acid succinate present at 1-15 weight %,

ABEX

ADMINISTRATION - The components are administered simultaneously as a composition, optionally in conjunction with concurrent or subsequent treatment by at least one additional pharmaceutical composition for prevention or treatment of a skin condition.

EXAMPLE - Composition comprises (in weight %): N-acetyl glucosamine (17.1), vitamin C (15), L-lysine (12.2), L-proline (11), D-glucosamine sulfate (6.5) chondroitin sulfate (6.1), vitamin E succinate (4.3), zinc monomethionine (3.7), N-acetyl cysteine (3.7), manganese ascorbate (2.8), vitamin B3 niacinamide (2.4), quercitin powder (2.4), grape seed extract (0.9), pyridoxal 5 phosphate-Co B6 (0.6), selenomethionine (0.5), vitamin A palmitate (0.5), copper sebacate (0.4), red beet root powder (6.1), stearic acid (1.5), sorbitol (1.3), acdisol (0.4), coconut oil (0.1) and syloid (0.1).

L135 ANSWER 11 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1999-579624 [49] WPIX
DNC C1999-168597
TI Pharmaceutical composition for treatment of acne, used to reduce redness and blemishes associated with acne and conditions skin cells to reduce likelihood of further acne, without adverse effects.
DC B05
IN **MURAD, H**
PA (MURA-I) MURAD H
CYC 1
PI US 5962517 A 19991005 (199949)* 9p A61K031-715
ADT US 5962517 A Provisional US 1997-36825P 19970131, US 1998-16800 19980130
PRAI US 1997-36825P 19970131; US 1998-16800 19980130
IC ICM A61K031-715
ICS A61K031-19; A61K031-34
AB US 5962517 A UPAB: 19991124
NOVELTY - Pharmaceutical composition for treatment of acne.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Pharmaceutical composition comprises:

(1) acne reduction component comprising 15-96 mg of at least one zinc compound or a vitamin A source in amount sufficient to reduce redness and blemishes associated with acne;

(2) at least one of burdock root, yellow dock root or catechin-based composition sufficient to facilitate maintenance of skin cells; and

(3) skin-cell conditioning component comprising transition metal other than zinc in amount sufficient to properly regulate the keratin and sebum production of skin cells to inhibit appearance of acne.

ACTIVITY - Anti-acne; skin repair; skin conditioner, skin maintenance.

Fourteen panelists were subjected to global assessment of non-inflammatory and inflammatory lesions. All panelists exhibited grade two comedonal/inflammatory acne according to the Acne Grading Scale and were free from any skin disorders other than moderate acne. The patients were instructed to take two tablets in the morning and two in the evening,

preferably with meals, and to record the administration time for the subsequent 6 weeks. Tablets contained (mg/tablet): Vitamin E succinate (63.1%, 158.5), L-lysine hydrochloride (80%; 156.3), calcium ascorbate (81%; 154.3), burdock root (150), yellow dock (125), L-proline (125), horsetail extract (silica; 100), magnesium oxide (60%; 83.3), zinc ascorbate (15%), vitamin B6 (pyridoxine hydrochloride 82.7%; 15.1), grape seed extract (12.5), vitamin B3 (niacin; 12.5), beta carotene (10), selenomethionine (0.5%; 10), biotin (1% 7.5), vitamin B5 (91.7%; 6.8), vitamin B2 (riboflavin; 6.3), vitamin B1 (thiamine; 6.3), Chromemeate chromium GTF(RTM: chromium polynicotinate) (0.2%; 6.3), vitamin A palmitate (2.5) and chromium picolinate (12%; 0.1). In addition, panelists were advised not to use any new cosmetic or facial products, including acne medications, while in the study. Panelists returned after approximately 21 and 42 days for examination of the facial area to tabulate lesion counts and record the information on each panelist's score sheet. One panelist did not compelte the study due to non-study reasons. Mean numbers of acne lesions at baseline and the midpoints and end of the study were 37, 22 and 16, respectively. The difference in number of lesions from baseline at midpoint and endpoint were neg. 15 and neg. 21, respectively, giving % differences between baseline and midpoint and endpoint respectively of neg. 36% and neg. 55%. Results demonstrated that daily use of the tablets resulted in a statistically significant decrease in number of acne lesions, without any panelist reporting adverse reactions.

USE - Used to treat acne (claimed). Used to reduce redness and blemishes associated with acne and condition skin cells to reduce likelihood of further acne.

ADVANTAGE - Avoids adverse side-effects.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B03-A; B03-D; B03-F; B04-A10; B05-A01B; B05-A03; B05-A03A; B05-A03B; B14-N17D

TECH UPTX: 19991124

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred components: Transition metal is in form of transition metal complex, preferably complexed to a nitrogen-containing aromatic compound. Transition metal is a Group IVB, Group VB, Group VIB and/or Groups VIIB metal and the complex is present in an amount of 0.001-5 weight %.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Acne-reduction component further comprises carotenoid component and/or vitamin B6 source. Vitamin A source comprises Vitamin A complexed with acetate or palmitate, carotenoid component comprises beta-carotene, vitamin B6 source comprises pyridoxine, and zinc component comprises zinc complexed with ascorbic acid or ascorbate. Vitamin A source is vitamin A palmitate present in an amount of 0.005-5 weight %, beta-carotene present in an amount of 0.1-10 weight %, pyridoxine is pyridoxine present in an amount of 0.2-20 weight % and zinc component is zinc ascorbate present in an amount of 0.1-25 weight %. Composition further comprises vitamin C source (ascorbic acid or ascorbate (1-30 weight%)), horsetail extract, vitamin B1 source (thiamin), vitamin B2 source (riboflavin), vitamin B3 source (niacinamide), vitamin B5 source (pantothenic acid) and vitamin E source (sulfate or succinate vitamin E complex) all in amounts sufficient to facilitate maintenance of skin cells. Catechin source (niacinamide), vitamin B5 source (pantothenic acid) and vitamin E source (sulfate or succinate vitamin E complex) all in amounts sufficient to facilitate maintenance of skin cells. Catechin-based composition comprises proanthanol or proanthocyanidin.

Composition comprises 1-30 weight % calcium ascorbate, 1-30 weight % burdock root, 1-30 weight % yellow dock root, 1-20 weight % horsetail root, 0.1-15 weight % catechin-based composition containing proanthocyanidin, 0.05-5 weight % niacinamide, 0.05-5 weight % pantothenic acid, 0.05-5 weight % riboflavin, 0.05-5 weight % thiamin and 1-30 weight % vitamin E succinate.

Composition further comprises amino acid component (L-lysine; L-proline), magnesium component (magnesium oxide), selenium component (selenium complexed to amino acid) and/or biotin in amounts sufficient to facilitate repair of skin damaged by acne. Composition comprises 1-30 weight % L-lysine hydrochloride + L-proline, 1-20 weight % magnesium oxide, 0.05-10 weight % L-selenomethionine and b 0.01-5 weight % biotin.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred compositions: Compositions include pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier.

ABEX

ADMINISTRATION - Administration is oral in the form of tablets or capsules containing 1-2,500 (400-2,000; 800-1,600) mg (claimed). Administration may be in 1-10 (4-8) doses per day. Administration may also be rectal, parenteral, intravenous, topical, transdermal, subcutaneous and intramuscular. Administration may be in conjunction with concurrent or subsequent treatment by at least an additional pharmaceutical composition used to treat acne or condition the skin including topical applications comprising benzoyl peroxide, erythromycin, clindamycin, tretinoin, vitamin E and/or vitamin A and its derivatives or an oral application comprising erythromycin, tetracycline, isotretinoin, vitamin C, vitamin D chaparral, dandelion root, licorice root, Echinacea, kelp, cayenne, sassafras, elder flowers, pantothenic acid, para-aminobenzoic acid, biotin, choline, inositol, folic acid, calcium, magnesium, potassium and/or vitamin A derivatives.

L135 ANSWER 12 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1999-570493 [48] WPIX
CR 1997-087149 [08]; 2002-412943 [44]; 2003-119678 [11]
DNC C1999-166427
TI Stable hydroalcoholic compositions thickened using mixed emulsifier systems.
DC A96 B05 C03 D21 D22 E19
IN ASMUS, R A; CHARPENTIER, J R; SCHOLZ, M T
PA (MINN) MINNESOTA MINING & MFG CO
CYC 1
PI US 5951993 A 19990914 (199948)* 31p A01N025-30
ADT US 5951993 A **CIP of US 1995-493714 19950622, US 1997-781090 19970109**
PRAI **US 1997-781090 19970109; US 1995-493714 19950622**
IC ICM A01N025-30
AB US 5951993 A UPAB: 20030214
NOVELTY - Stable hydroalcoholic compositions are thickened using mixed emulsifier systems and not polymeric thickeners.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A hydroalcoholic composition comprises:

(a) a lower alcohol and water in a weight ratio of 35:65 to 95:5; and

(b) 0.5-8 wt. % of a thickener system comprising at least two solid emulsifiers (each present at at least 0.05 wt. %), where at least one emulsifier comprises:

(i) at least one **hydrophobic** group selected from at least 16C alkyl, at least 16C alkenyl, at least 20C aralkyl and- at least 20C aralkenyl; and

(ii) at least one **hydrophilic** group selected from an amide; a short chain ester of a long chain alcohol or acid; a polyglucoside having 1-10 glucose units; a polyglycerol ester having 1-15 glycerol units; a secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine; an anionic group; and/or a zwitterionic group.

The composition has a viscosity at least 4000 centipoise (cps) at 23 deg. C in the absence of polymeric thickeners.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for preparation of the compositions comprising: melting the thickener system; mixing with water (pre-heated to a temperature above the melt temperature of the thickener system); and adding a lower alcohol and water.

USE - The compositions are useful as skin disinfectants, e.g. as a

pre-surgical hand preparations, patient skin preparations or hand lotions.
ADVANTAGE - The compositions can be used for multiple applications, without causing a slimy or abnormal feeling upon post application skin washing.
Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V04C; B04-C02D; B04-C02X; B04-C03; B05-A03B; B05-B01B; B05-B02C; B10-B02; B10-C04; B10-E04; **B14-A01**; **B14-A02**; **B14-A04**; **B14-N17**; C04-C02D; C04-C02X; C04-C03; C05-A03B; C05-B01B; C05-B02C; C10-B02; C10-C04; C10-E04; **C14-A01**; **C14-A02**; **C14-A04**; **C14-N17**; D08-B09A; D09-A01; E05-G09D; E07-A02D; E07-A02H; E10-A03; E10-A22; E10-B04; E10-D03C; E10-E04; E10-G02; E10-H01D; E10-H01E

TECH UPTX: 19991122

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The composition comprises at least one emulsifier comprising a **hydrophobic** group as above, and a **hydrophobic** group comprising:
(i) an ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide containing group, which is bonded to the **hydrophobic** group through an ester or ether bond, and optionally terminated with a 1-36C alkyl ester, 2-36C alkenyl ester or 6-36 C aralkyl ester;
(ii) an alcohol group;
(iii) a polyhydric alcohol group;
(iv) an ester of ether of a polyhydric alcohol or a polyalkoxylated derivative of it; and/or
(v) an ester or ether of sorbitan or a polyalkoxylated derivative of it.
Preferred Composition: The composition may also comprise:
(a) at least 1 emollient distinct from the thickener system, in the form of a wax and/or liquid (preferably with a ratio of wax to liquid emollient of 1:5 to 5:1), e.g. a dialkoxy dimethicone or a polyether/polysiloxane copolymer;
(b) an **antimicrobial** agent, selected from hexachlorophene, lauricidin, a phenol, a surfactant having a long chain **hydrophobic** group and a quaternary group,
(c) a quaternary silane, **hydrogen peroxide**, silver, a silver salt, silver oxide, and/or silver sulfadiazine, or preferably a chlorhexidine salt (particularly chlorhexidine digluconate), iodine, a complexed form of iodine, parachlorometaxylenol and/or triclosan, or particularly chlorhexidine digluconate;
(d) a stabilizer, e.g. alkyl pendant polymers or borate ion;
(e) polydimethyldioxane or derivatives selected from polyether polysiloxane copolymers, polyalkyl siloxanes, polyaryl/alkyl/siloxanes, polysiloxane polyalkylene copolymers, and dialkoxy dimethyl siloxanes;
(f) a therapeutic agent; or
(g) an **antifungal** agent.
The zwitterionic group contains a group of formula (i) or (ii).
-N+(R'')2(CHQ)xL' (i)
-OP(O)(O-)O(CHR'')xN+(R')3 (ii)
R'' = H, or alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxylcarboxyl, or alkenylcarboxyl (all optionally interrupted by N, O or S);
Q = H or OH;
x = 1-4;
L' = CO2-, OP(O)(O-)(O-M+), OP(OR''')(O)(O-M+), SO2(O-) or OSO2O-;
R''' = H, or 1-10C alkyl (optionally interrupted by O, N or S);
M+ = a counter ion present in a molar ratio which gives a net neutral charge, selected from H+, Na+, K+, Li+, N+H4, Ca2+, Mg2+, and N+(R')4.
N.B. R' is not defined.
The composition further comprises a 1-4C alcohol, preferably ethanol, and 1-3.5 wt. % of a thickener system, preferably having weight average **hydrophile**/lipophile balance (HLB) of 8 to 12. The composition

preferably has viscosity 80000-500000 cps at 23 degrees C, melt temperature greater than 40 degrees C, and does not separate by more than 10 vol.% when centrifuged for 30 minutes at 2275xg. It may be in the form of a lotion or foam.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Composition: The composition may also comprise:
(a) at least 1 emollient distinct from the thickener system, in the form of a wax and/or liquid (preferably with a ratio of wax to liquid emollient of 1:5 to 5:1), e.g. a dialkoxy dimethicone or a polyether/polysiloxane copolymer;
(b) an **antimicrobial** agent, selected from hexachlorophene, lauricidin, a phenol, a surfactant having a long chain **hydrophobic** group and a quaternary group,
(c) a quaternary silane, **hydrogen peroxide**, silver, a silver salt, silver oxide, and/or silver sulfadiazine, or preferably a chlorhexidine salt (particularly chlorhexidine digluconate), iodine, a complexed form of iodine, parachlorometaxylenol and/or triclosan, or particularly chlorhexidine digluconate;
(d) a stabilizer, e.g. alkyl pendant poymers or borate ion;
(e) polydimethyldioxane or derivatives selected from polyether polysiloxane copolymers, polyalkyl siloxanes, polyaryl/alkyl/siloxanes, polysiloxane polyalkylene copolymers, and dialkoxy dimethyl siloxanes;
(f) a therapeutic agent; or
(g) an **antifungal** agent.
Preferred Emulsifiers: Preferred emulsifiers include an alkyl polyglucoside, an alkenyl polyglucoside, a short chain ester of a long chain alcohol or acid, a polyglycerol ester, a quaternary or tertiary amine, an amine oxide, a zwitterionic compound, an alkyl amide, an alkenyl amide and/or an anionic compound.

ABEX

EXAMPLE - A composition was prepared comprising Montanov 68 (RTM: cetearyl glucoside) 0.76 g, Brij 76 (RTM: polyethoxylated 18C alcohol) 0.19 g, Crodacel QS (20 %) 0.48 g, chlorhexidine gluconate (20 % solution) 0.48g and ethanol:water (68:32) 17.6 g. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values for the composition against Escherichia.Coli ATCC 8739 and Streptoccus aureus ATCC 14154 respectively were 4 and 4 mug/ml, and these values were the same as MIC results obtained for Hibclens (RTM: an **antimicrobial** soap).

L135 ANSWER 13 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1999-337628 [28] WPIX
DNC C1999-099245
TI Non-irritating, stable ascorbic acid composition, used to treat free-radical skin damage.
DC A26 A96 B03
IN **MURAD, H**
PA (MURA-I) MURAD H
CYC 83
PI WO 9924011 A1 19990520 (199928)* EN 40p A61K007-48
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
AU 9913072 A 19990531 (199941)
US 6194452 B1 20010227 (200114) A61K031-34
ADT WO 9924011 A1 WO 1998-US23529 19981104; AU 9913072 A AU 1999-13072 19981104; US 6194452 B1 Provisional US 1997-64631P 19971107, US 1998-182180 19981030
FDT AU 9913072 A Based on WO 9924011
PRAI US 1998-182180 19981030; US 1997-64631P 19971107

IC ICM A61K007-48; A61K031-34

AB WO 9924011 A UPAB: 19990719

NOVELTY - Non-irritating, stable composition comprising ascorbic acid and a silicone compound, for treating free-radical skin damage, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Non-irritating, stable composition comprises

(a) a source of ascorbic acid; and

(b) a solution of at least one silicone component to inhibit degradation of the ascorbic acid while facilitating the prevention or treatment of skin damage.

ACTIVITY - Skin protecting; free-radical skin damage modifier.

USE - Used to modify free-radical skin damage (claimed). Used to effectively prevent, inhibit or reduce formation and/or intensity of wrinkles, roughness and dryness of skin and skin pigmentation caused by overexposure to ultraviolet radiation.

Treatment gel comprising (weight %): (A) Gransil GCM-5 (RTM: cyclomethicone and polysilicone 11) (71.8) and Vitamin A palmitate Type P1.7 (RTM: retinyl palmitate) (1); (B) 30% beta carotene in hydrogenated vegetable oil (0.05) and safflower oil high oleic (0.25); (C) vitamin B12 (0.05) and Emeressence 1160 (RTM: phenoxyethanol) (0.25); (D) vitamin E acetate (5), Dow Corning 200 0.65 CD. (RTM: dimethicone) (10.5), ascorbic acid (10) and Gatuline A (RTM: pilewort extract) (0.5); and (E) glycine (0.5) was administered to 15 female subjects to evaluate the effects on overall appearance of skin including effects on presence of fine lines and wrinkles, skin smoothness and clarity, elasticity of the skin and moisturization of the skin. In a one-week conditioning period prior to initiation of the study, subjects were instructed to wash the entire facial area, the neck and neckline at least once a day with a non-moisturizing soap. Subjects were not allowed to use moisturizer, sunscreen or liquid make-up and had to avoid excessive UV sunlight exposure and to avoid tanning salons. Regular eye and lip products could be used, but no new products could be introduced. At the end of the conditioning period, baseline measurements were taken. Each subject then applied the treatment gel under supervision and, after 15 minutes, measurements were repeated. Subjects self-applied the treatment gel twice daily, recording the dates and times of use in a daily diary, which was used to assess study compliance. Measurements were repeated at 24 hours, and 2, 4 and 6 weeks. Before measurements were taken, subjects were allowed to acclimate at about 71 deg. F and 26% humidity for 30 minutes. Twelve subjects completed the study after two discontinued for reasons unrelated to product use and one due to an adverse reaction. The mean numbers of wrinkles (mean % difference from baseline) were as follows: baseline = 59; 15 minutes = 57 (3%); 24 hours = 57 (6%); 2 weeks = 62 (7%); 4 weeks = 56 (neg. 9%); 6 weeks = 54 (neg. 9%). The mean numbers of fine lines (mean % difference from baseline) were as follows: baseline = 34; 15 minutes = 38 (20%); 24 hours = 38 (13%); 2 weeks = 37 (7%); 4 weeks = 35 (neg. 7%); 6 weeks = 32 (neg. 6%). The results indicate that there were improvements in the number of fine lines and wrinkles after use of the treatment gel for 6 weeks. The changes evidence a trend towards reduction in number of lines and wrinkles after using the product for 6 weeks.

ADVANTAGE - Compositions are non-irritating and stable (claimed). Presence of silicone solution is sufficient to inhibit degradation of ascorbic acid while facilitating prevention or treatment of skin damage. Has increased stability of ascorbic acid through an anhydrous barrier around the ascorbic acid source to reduce its exposure to air and external moisture. Ensures efficacy of ascorbic acid in preventing and treating dermatologic disorders and cosmetic conditions caused by ultraviolet light or natural aging. Ascorbic acid disperses uniformly within the silicone, which is readily absorbed through the skin via topical treatment.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V04C; B03-A; B03-E; B03-F; B03-H; B05-B01B; B07-A02B;

B14-N17
TECH UPTX: 19990719
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The silicone component is of formula (I) or (II):
((CH3)2SiO)x (I)
(CH3)3SiO((CH3)2SiO)ySi(CH3)3 (II)
x = 3-12; and
y = 0-10.
The silicone component is an oil, cyclomethicone and/or dimethicone. It is present as 5-90 wt.% of the composition. The solution further comprises an emulsifier of at least one silicone polyol, preferably as of 2-10 wt.% of the composition. Ascorbic acid source is a salt or ester of ascorbic acid, preferably L-ascorbic acid, present as 1-60 (preferably 5-25) wt.% of the composition. Preferred Composition: The composition further comprises 25-50 wt.% aqueous carrier, in which the source of ascorbic acid is dispersed. The composition further comprises glucosamine and/or an amino acid dispersed within the aqueous carrier. The compositions additionally contains an ingredient complex of at least one of a vitamin B12 source (preferably cyanocobalamin), carotenoid (beta carotene), vitamin A source (retinyl palmitate) and/or pilewort extract. They are present as (wt.%): vitamin B12 source (0.0001-0.1), carotenoid (0.01-5), vitamin A source (0.01-5) and pilewort extract (0.01-3). The composition may further comprise at least one functional additive of a vitamin source (vitamin E source), antioxidant (cachexin-based preparation), skin conditioner, cosmetic additive and/or emulsion modifier (electrolyte). They are present as (wt.%): vitamin source (0.05-10) and emulsion modifier (0.1-2).
ABEX
ADMINSTRATION - Administration is topical (claimed) as well as oral, rectal, parenteral, intravenous, transdermal, subcutaneous and intramuscular. Topical administration provides 0.001-10 g ascorbic acid (claimed). Administration may be concurrent or subsequent to application of an additional pharmaceutical composition used to modify free-radical damage to the skin (claimed).

L135 ANSWER 14 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1999-180049 [15] WPIX
CR 1992-331449 [40]; 1993-196705 [24]; 1993-288094 [36]; 1995-373524 [48]; 1996-077331 [08]; 1996-077341 [08]; 1996-116793 [12]; 1996-160150 [16]; 1996-209238 [21]; 1996-259569 [26]; 1996-286926 [29]; 1997-020943 [02]; 1997-020944 [02]; 1997-033947 [03]; 1997-033948 [03]; 1997-318573 [27]; 1997-392980 [36]; 1998-031237 [03]; 2000-012268 [54]
DNC C1999-052419
TI Permeation-enhanced wound healing composition - comprises a permeation-enhancing agent and a wound healing composition containing pyruvic acid, an antioxidant, and a mixture of fatty acids.
DC B05
IN MARTIN, A
PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO
CYC 1
PI US 5874479 A 19990223 (199915)* 40p A61K031-045
ADT US 5874479 A **Cont of US 1991-663500 19910301, CIP of US 1993-53922 19930426, CIP of US 1994-224936 19940408, US 1998-19457 19980205**
PRAI **US 1998-19457 19980205; US 1991-663500 19910301 ; US 1993-53922 19930426; US 1994-224936 19940408**
IC ICM A61K031-045
ICS A61K031-07; A61K031-355
AB US 5874479 A UPAB: 20000606
Permeation-enhanced wound healing composition comprises a permeation-enhancing agent (I) and a wound healing composition (II). (II) comprises: (a) pyruvic acid and/or its salts; (b) an antioxidant; and (c) a mixture of optionally saturated fatty acids, which are required for the

resuscitation of injured mammalian cells. Components (a), (b) and (c) have a synergistic effect.

USE - The composition is useful for the treatment of wounds (claimed). The composition can also be used for **moisturising** and protecting skin, healing dry cracked skin, treating irritated skin (e.g. diaper rash), healing severe dry skin due to other diseases (e.g. venous **dermatitis**), treating **psoriasis** and other hyper-proliferative diseases, protecting skin from UV light damage (antioxidant skin replacement), treating **seborrheic** conditions, and treating shaving wounds (in the form of an after shave lotion). Other uses include healing of: cuts and scrapes; burns; decubitus ulcers; bed sores; fissures and haemorrhoids; post surgical wounds; diabetic ulcers; and venous ulceration.

ADVANTAGE - The composition has the ability to simultaneously decrease cellular levels of **hydrogen peroxide** production, increase cellular resistance to cytotoxic agents, increases rates of cellular proliferation, increase cellular viability to protect and resuscitate mammalian cells, and enhance penetration of actives into membranes.

Dwg.0/8

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B01-C01; B02-Z; B03-A; B03-F; B03-H; B04-C03C; B04-F09; B05-A01; B05-A03A; B06-H; B07-D03; B07-D06; B07-H; B10-A10; B10-A13B; B10-B02A; B10-B02J; B10-C02; B10-C04D; B10-C04E; B10-E02; B10-E04D; B10-J02; B12-M09; **B14-A01**; **B14-A02**; **B14-A04**; B14-C03; B14-C08; B14-E04; B14-G01; B14-G02A; B14-K01; B14-L08; **B14-N17**; B14-R05; B14-S08; B14-S09

L135 ANSWER 15 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1998-505699 [43] WPIX

CR 1999-610313 [52]

DNC C1998-152626

TI Orally administered composition for treating skin conditions - comprising sugar compound convertible to glycosaminoglycan together with e.g. antioxidants, amino acids and vitamins.

DC B05

IN **MURAD, H**

PA (MURA-I) MURAD H

CYC 1

PI US 5804594 A 19980908 (199843)* 11p A61K031-715

ADT US 5804594 A US 1997-787358 19970122

PRAI US 1997-787358 19970122

IC ICM A61K031-715

ICS A61K031-19; A61K031-34

AB US 5804594 A UPAB: 19991215

Orally administered pharmaceutical composition for the prevention and treatment of skin conditions comprises:

(a) a sugar compound that is converted to a glycosaminoglycan to thicken the skin;

(b) a primary antioxidant to inhibit the activity of collagenase and elastase;

(c) at least 1 amino acid to assist in the thickening of the skin;

(d) at least 1 transition metal to bind collagen and elastic fibres and thicken skin, and

(e) a catechin-based component to inhibit the presence of anti-collagen enzyme in the skin.

USE - The composition can be used for treating skin conditions in which the skin has a thickness of dermis and collagen. Skin conditions which can be treated include wrinkles, fine lines, thinning, reduced skin elasticity, reduced skin moisture, spider veins, senile purpura, sun damaged skin, ageing skin or rough skin.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-A; B03-F; B03-H; B03-L; B04-C02E2; B05-A03A; B07-A02B; B10-B01B; B10-B02D; B10-C02; B14-N17; B14-R01; B14-S08

L135 ANSWER 16 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1998-505581 [43] WPIX
DNC C1998-152516
TI Composition for treatment or prevention of skin damage - comprises at least one primary antioxidant, at least one anti-inflammatory component and at least one immunity boosting component.
DC B05 D21 E19
IN **MURAD, H**
PA (MURA-I) MURAD H
CYC 1
PI US 5804168 A 19980908 (199843)* 10p A61K007-42
ADT US 5804168 A US 1997-790190 19970129
PRAI US 1997-790190 19970129
IC ICM A61K007-42
ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-44
AB US 5804168 A UPAB: 19981028
Composition (A) for treatment or prevention of skin damage comprises at least one primary antioxidant (I), at least one anti-inflammatory component (II) and at least one immunity boosting component (III).
USE - (A) is used to treat and protect the skin from damage caused by exposure to sunlight (claimed). A composition comprising a sunscreen (preferably comprising titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, talc, red veterinary petrolatum, octyl methoxycinnamate, oxybenzone, octyl salicylate and/or para-amino benzoic acid), nutritional supplement (preferably comprising antioxidants, vitamin E, vitamin C and/or carotenoids) or a topical application (preferably comprising vitamin A, vitamin E, vitamin C and/or alpha -hydroxy acids) used to treat or protect the skin may also be administered concurrently or subsequently (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - (A) contains a wide range of ingredients and so gives a more complete protection than prior art products.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-A; B03-F; B03-H; B04-A08C2; B04-A10; B05-A01B; B05-A03A; B05-B01D; B06-A01; B10-B02D; B14-C03; B14-G01; B14-N17; B14-R05; B14-S08; D08-B09A; D09-E; E05-L03C; E06-A01; E07-A02B; E07-D08; E10-B02A; E10-B02D; E10-C04D4; E10-E02D2; E10-E02F1; E10-G02F1; E31-P05B; E31-P05D; E35-C; E35-K02

L135 ANSWER 17 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1998-437398 [37] WPIX
DNN N1998-340754 DNC C1998-133031
TI Preparation of poly anhydro-glucuronic acid and its salts - useful in pharmaceutical and cosmetic compositions, in the form of a haemostatically active aerosol.
DC A11 A96 B04 D21 P34
IN BRIESTENSKY, J; KISS, F; SANTAR, I; SANTAR, I T
PA (ALPE-N) ALPENSTOCK HOLDINGS LTD; (ALLT-N) ALLTRADE FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS LTD; (BRIE-I) BRIESTENSKY J; (KISS-I) KISS F; (SANT-I) SANTAR I
CYC 83
PI WO 9833822 A1 19980806 (199837)* EN 37p C08B015-04 <--
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
ZA 9800783 A 19981028 (199848) 29p C08B000-00 <--

AU 9860043 A 19980825 (199903) C08B015-04 <--
GB 2335921 A 19991006 (199943) C08B015-04
EP 956305 A1 19991117 (199953) EN C08B015-04
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
GB 2335921 B 20000802 (200038) C08B015-04
AU 726617 B 20001116 (200103) C08B015-04
JP 2001509199 W 20010710 (200144) 36p C08B015-04
US 2001009902 A1 20010726 (200146) A61K031-70
US 2001014318 A1 20010816 (200149) C07H013-10
EP 956305 B1 20011128 (200201) EN C08B015-04
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GR IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
DE 69802666 E 20020110 (200211) C08B015-04
US 6372718 B1 20020416 (200232) A01N043-04
ES 2169497 T3 20020701 (200253) C08B015-04

ADT WO 9833822 A1 **WO 1998-IE4 19980130**; ZA 9800783 A **ZA 1998-783 19980130**; AU 9860043 A **AU 1998-60043 19980130**; GB 2335921 A **WO 1998-IE4 19980130**, GB 1999-16279 19990713; EP 956305 A1 **EP 1998-903269 19980130, WO 1998-IE4 19980130** ; GB 2335921 B **WO 1998-IE4 19980130**, GB 1999-16279 19990713; AU 726617 B **AU 1998-60043 19980130**; JP 2001509199 W **JP 1998-532681 19980130, WO 1998-IE4 19980130**; US 2001009902 A1 **Cont of WO 1998-IE4 19980130**, US 1999-359588 19990726; US 2001014318 A1 Div ex US 1999-359588 19990726, US 2001-800464 20010308; EP 956305 B1 **EP 1998-903269 19980130, WO 1998-IE4 19980130** ; DE 69802666 E **DE 1998-602666 19980130, EP 1998-903269 19980130, WO 1998-IE4 19980130**; US 6372718 B1 **Cont of WO 1998-IE4 19980130**, US 1999-359588 19990726; ES 2169497 T3 **EP 1998-903269 19980130**

FDT AU 9860043 A Based on WO 9833822; GB 2335921 A Based on WO 9833822; EP 956305 A1 Based on WO 9833822; GB 2335921 B Based on WO 9833822; AU 726617 B Previous Publ. AU 9860043, Based on WO 9833822; JP 2001509199 W Based on WO 9833822; EP 956305 B1 Based on WO 9833822; DE 69802666 E Based on EP 956305, Based on WO 9833822; ES 2169497 T3 Based on EP 956305

PRAI **IE 1997-61 19970130**

IC ICM A01N043-04; A61K031-70; C07H013-10; C08B000-00; C08B015-04
ICS A61K007-00; A61K009-12; A61K009-14; A61K031-715; A61K031-74; A61L009-04; A61L015-28; C08B031-18; C08L000-00

ICA A61L015-16; A61P007-02

ICI A61P007-04, **A61P017-02**, A61P031-04, A61P031-22, A61P035-00, A61P037-04

AB WO 9833822 A UPAB: 19980916

Preparation of a product comprising polyanhydroglucuronic acid, and/or its salt comprises subjecting a polyanhydroglucuronic acid-containing material to partial or complete hydrolysis and neutralisation in an oxidative environment, the hydrolysate undergoing fractional coagulation to form a stable microdispersed product. Also claimed is the stable microdispersed product.

USE - The stable microdispersed polyanhydroglucuronic acid and its salts are useful in pharmaceutical and cosmetic compositions, in the form of a haemostatically active aerosol composition comprising stable microdispersed polyanhydroglucuronic acid and/or its salts (0.005 to 0.25 parts by weight) and a suitable dispergating/propellant system (0.75 to 0.005 parts by weight). The composition includes at least one pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant selected from one or more substances having suitable **anti-microbial**, **anti-viral**, anti-mycotic or anti-parasitic effects. The stable microdispersed polyanhydroglucuronic acid and/or its salts are in the form of particles 0.1 to 80 (preferably 5 to 15) mu m in size.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A03-A; A10-E01; A12-V01; A12-V04; B04-C02A; B12-M05; B14-R01; **D08-B**

L135 ANSWER 18 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1993-131203 [16] WPIX
DNC C1993-058442
TI Cosmetic compsn. for high skin conditioning effect and **epidermal** cell growth - contg. solubilising factor of animal hair e.g. wool comprising factor(s) part modified chemically and introduced with **hydrophilic** gp(s).
DC B04 D21
PA (KURB) KURABO IND LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 05070339 A 19930323 (199316)* 9p A61K007-48 <--
ADT JP 05070339 A **JP 1992-46806 19920304**
PRAI **JP 1991-43481 19910308**
IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS C08H001-06
AB JP 05070339 A UPAB: 19930924
The compsn. contains the solubilising factor of an animal hair.
The hair is pref. wool. The factor pref. contains a factor(s) at least part of which is modified chemically. The factor pref. contains a factor(s) introduced with a **hydrophilic** gp(s).
The solubilising factor is pref. prepd. by any method without deactivation of its physiological activity. A pref. prepn. is the oxidn. decomposition with a relatively high concn. of an oxidising agent in a weakly basic liq. medium, wrt the prepn. described in Patent No. 02248456. Pref media for the oxidn. decomposition include water, (m)ethanol, and propanol. PH-adjusting agents for th emedia are eg ammonia, alkali metal hydroxides and alkali metal carbonates. The oxidising agent is pref **H2O2**, peracetic- or performic acid.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Similar wool protein to those of the **epidermal** cells promotes the growth of the **epidermal** cells, to keep the skin always fresh. The compsn. has been proved to be safe to the human body.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-B04A6; **B12-A07**; B12-L02; D08-B09A

L135 ANSWER 19 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1993-038546 [05] WPIX
DNC C1993-017382
TI New polyfluoro alkyl thio poly(ethyl-imidazolium) derivs. - useful for treating cutaneous bacterial and fungual infections, e.g. mycobacteria and Candida albicans.
DC A14 A96 A97 B03 B04 C02 C03 D21 E13 F09 G02
IN BOLLENS, E; MAHIEU, C; SEBAG, H; VANLERBERGHE, G
PA (VANL-I) VANLERBERGHE G; (OREA) L'OREAL SA
CYC 17
PI EP 526267 A1 19930203 (199305)* FR 29p C07D233-60 <--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI NL PT SE
FR 2677982 A1 19921224 (199308) 37p C07D233-60 <--
CA 2072282 A 19921225 (199316) FR C07D233-60 <--
JP 05194409 A 19930803 (199335) 15p C07D233-60 <--
US 5298242 A 19940329 (199412) 10p A61K031-74 <--
EP 526267 B1 19970813 (199737) FR 27p C07D233-60 <--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI NL PT SE
US 5659047 A 19970819 (199739) 10p C07D233-54 <--
DE 69221563 E 19970918 (199743) C07D233-60 <--
ES 2104867 T3 19971016 (199748) C07D233-60 <--
JP 3299305 B2 20020708 (200247) 14p C07D233-60
ADT EP 526267 A1 **EP 1992-401746 19920623**; FR 2677982 A1 **FR 1991-7734 19910624**; CA 2072282 A **CA 1992-2072282 19920625**; JP 05194409 A **JP 1992-165036 19920623**; US 5298242 A **US**

1992-903023 19920623; EP 526267 B1 **EP 1992-401746 19920623**; US 5659047 A **Div ex US 1992-903023 19920623, Cont of US 1994-180350 19940112, US 1995-522156 19950913**; DE 69221563 E **DE 1992-621563 19920623, EP 1992-401746 19920623**; ES 2104867 T3 **EP 1992-401746 19920623**; JP 3299305 B2 **JP 1992-165036 19920623**

FDT US 5659047 A Div ex US 5298242; DE 69221563 E Based on EP 526267; ES 2104867 T3 Based on EP 526267; JP 3299305 B2 Previous Publ. JP 05194409

PRAI **FR 1991-7734 19910624**

REP DE 3733471; EP 162388; EP 196824; EP 301447; FR 2275194; FR 2010024; WO 9004918

IC ICM A61K031-74; C07D233-54; C07D233-60
ICS A01N043-50; A61K007-00; A61K007-06; A61K007-40; A61K031-415; A61K031-795; **A61P017-00**; C07D233-00; C07D403-12; C08F008-44; C08F026-06; C08F226-06; C11D001-62

AB EP 526267 A UPAB: 19931119
(A) quaternised polyvinylimidazole derivs. of formula (I) are new.
CF3(CF2)x(CH2)yS(O)w(A)nH (I).
where w = 0-2; x = 2-10; y = -5; A = a gp. of formula A1 or A2: R = Me, Et, hydroxyethyl or benzyl; X = anion; n = 1-5.
USE - (I) are biocides (esp. bactericides and fungicides) useful in various fields, e.g. cosmetics, human and veterinary medicine, agriculture, paints, varnishes and papermaking. Cosmetic uses include anti-dandruff prods. Medical uses include treatment of bacterial and fungal infections of the skin and mucosa, e.g. **acne** or candidiasis. Their use as surfactants is also claimed.
0/0
Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: A08-M02; A10-E24; D09-A01B; D11-A02A; E07-D09A; F05-A02B; F05-A06C

ABEQ US 5298242 A UPAB: 19940510
Human keratinous materials are treated with an effective amt. of (I) as preservative or biocide in a physiologically acceptable medium. In (I), w is 0-2; x is 2-10; y is 0-5; and n is 1-15, but not necessarily an integer; R is CH3, C2H5, C2H4OH or benzyl; L is -CH2-D- or -D-CH2-; D is gp. of formula (II); and X- is an organic or inorganic anion.
USE - Hair, skin, **nails** and mucosa can be treated. The method is esp. to treat **acne** or other diseases of the homy layer of the **epidermis**.
Dwg.0/0

ABEQ EP 526267 B UPAB: 19970915
Compound of formula CF3-(CF2)x-(CH2)y-S(=O)w-(C5H6N2R+X)n-H (I) in which: w is 0, 1, or 2; x is between 2 and 10; y is between 0 and 5; R denotes a methyl, ethyl, hydroxyethyl or benzyl radical; X - denotes an inorganic or organic anion; and n is an integer or decimal number between 1 and 15; the (C5H6N2R+) group representing the following structures, taken as a mixture of individually of formulae (i) or (ii).
Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5659047 A UPAB: 19970926
A compound of formula (I) in which:
w is 0, 1 or 2;
x is between 2 and 10;
y is between 0 and 5;
R denotes a methyl, ethyl, hydroxyethyl or benzyl radical;
X- denotes an inorganic or organic anion; and
n is an integer or decimal number between 1 and 15;
the [C5H6N2R+] group representing the following structures, (i) or (ii) taken as a mixture or individually.
A process for the preparation of the compounds of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, which comprises carrying out, under an inert atmosphere and in an inert solvent medium, a radical addition reaction, in the presence of a free radical initiator, of a mercaptan of formula:

CF3-(CF2)x-(CH2)y-SH

in which x and y have the same meaning indicated in claim 1, with one or more molecules of 1-vinylimidazole, in order to obtain a compound of the following formula (II):

CF3-(CF2)x-(CH2)y-S-(C5H6N2)n-H (II)

where C5H6N2 represents the following structures, (iii) or (iv) taken as a mixture or individually, then quaternising the compound thus obtained by reacting with an alkylating agent of formula RX, where R and X have the same meaning indicated in claim 1, in the presence of an inert solvent, and then, in order to obtain a compound of formula (I) where w is 1 or 2, oxidizing the product obtained, using **hydrogen peroxide** at a temperature of between 20 deg. and 50 deg. C.

Dwg.0/0

L135 ANSWER 20 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1992-383764 [47] WPIX
CR 1988-057693 [09]; 1988-065553 [10]; 1988-078810 [12]; 1988-078811 [12]; 1988-092939 [14]; 1988-092940 [14]; 1988-339185 [48]; 1992-400569 [49]
DNC C1992-170228
TI Micellar or vesicular pharmaceutical prepn(s). - contain cationic surfactant with monovalent anion and a **hydrophobic** active ingredient.
DC B02 B03
IN PARADIES, H H; PARADIES, H
PA (MEDI-N) MEDICE CHEM PHARM FAB PUETTER; (MEDI-N) MEDICE CHEM PHARM F
CYC 13
PI EP 513878 A2 19921119 (199247)* DE 105p A61K009-10 <--
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
EP 513878 A3 19931013 (199510) <--
ADT EP 513878 A2 **EP 1992-114081 19870806**; EP 513878 A3 **EP 1992-114081 19870806**
FDT EP 513878 A2 Related to EP 258672
PRAI **DE 1986-3626700 19860807**
REP No-SR.Pub; 7.Jnl.Ref; DE 1906699; DE 820949
IC ICM A61K009-10
ICS A61K009-127; A61K031-37; A61K031-41; A61K031-44; A61K031-50; A61K037-02; A61K045-05; A61K047-22; B01F017-18; C07D211-70; C07D213-06; C07D231-12; C07D233-58; C07D235-06; C07D239-26; C07D241-24; C07D247-00; C07D277-62; C07D294-04; C07D473-04; C07D473-16; C07D521-00; C07G087-30; C07K007-28; C08B037-04
AB EP 513878 A UPAB: 19931006

(A) A pharmaceutical prepn. is built up from micelles or vesicles each consisting of (A) a cationic surfactant with a monovalent anion and (B) a **hydrophobic** active ingredient dispersed in a solvent of pH 7.0-8.0, in which the critical micelle concn. (CMC) is 1.0x10-7 to 1.0x10-5 mol/l. The cationic surfactant is of formula (I) (Het=N+-(CH2)xMe)Y- (bond between Het and N(+) is a triple bond) (I) where gp. Het-N(+) (i) is a 2-substd. pyrazinium, opt. substd. imidazolium, opt. substd. pyrazolium, opt. substd. benzthiazolium, opt. substd. benzimidazolium or substd. pyridinium; x = 8-20; Y- = a monovalent anion chosen from chloride, bromide, iodide, formate, acetate, propionate, hydrogen sulphate, alginate, gluconate or ethylsulphate.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The pharmaceutical prepn. contains (B) in the most stable form possible and releases the active ingredient (B) at the site of the pathological phenomenon as rapidly as possible, thus enabling doses to be reduced. The cationic surfactants (A) are able to eliminate oxygen radicals at pH-7.0 and thus protect membranes from the radicals which cause inflammations (.O2-, HO2-, **H2O2**). Depending on the nature and concn. of (B) (which can be an antibiotic, **antiviral**, **antifungal** or antineo plastic substance), the prepns. can be used, usually topically to treat e.g. colds caused by influenza and rhino viruses, skin infections and infectious dermatoses, eczema, skin lesions such as pyodermia and otitis media, verucas, carbuncles and abcesses,

cardidoses of the skin and mucous membranes and herpes simplex I-III and Herpes heratitis. The mixt. of surfactant (A) and **hydrophobic** active ingredient (B) is synergistic. The increased **hydrophobic** character of the alkyl or aryl chain of surfactant (A) increases the membrane permeability and allows active ingredient (B) to pass into the cytosol, where it acts on the transcription level.
0/0

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B02-Z; B06-H; B07-H; **B12-A02C**; **B12-A06**; **B12-A07**; B12-C09; B12-D08; B12-G07; B12-M09; B12-M10A; B12-M11E

L135 ANSWER 21 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1992-331449 [40] WPIX
CR 1993-196705 [24]; 1993-288094 [36]; 1995-373524 [48]; 1996-077331 [08]; 1996-077341 [08]; 1996-116793 [12]; 1996-160150 [16]; 1996-209238 [21]; 1996-259569 [26]; 1996-286926 [29]; 1997-020943 [02]; 1997-020944 [02]; 1997-033947 [03]; 1997-033948 [03]; 1997-318573 [29]; 1997-392980 [36]; 1998-031237 [03]; 1999-180049 [15]; 2000-012268 [01]
DNC C1992-147328
TI Cyto protective or wound healing compsns. - contg. pyruvate, antioxidant, fatty acids and/or lactate, reduces cellular **hydrogen peroxide** prodn. and increases cellular resistance to cytotoxic agents.
DC B05
IN MARTIN, A
PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO
CYC 21
PI WO 9215292 A1 19920917 (199240)* EN 157p A61K031-20 <--
RW: BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU MC NL SE
W: AU CA JP
AU 9212718 A 19921006 (199301) <--
ZA 9201538 A 19921125 (199302) 146p A61K000-00 <--
EP 573465 A1 19931215 (199350) EN A61K031-20 <--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU MC NL SE
JP 06506917 W 19940804 (199435) A61K031-19 <--
AU 668084 B 19960426 (199624) A61K031-19 <--
EP 573465 B1 19970402 (199718) EN 39p A61K031-20 <--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU MC NL SE
DE 69218762 E 19970507 (199724) A61K031-20 <--
MX 188550 B 19980407 (200027) A61K031-020 <--
PH 31403 A 19981029 (200257) A61K031-375 <--
CA 2104461 C 20020730 (200259) EN A61K031-19
JP 2002356421 A 20021213 (200311) 36p A61K031-20
ADT WO 9215292 A1 **WO 1992-US249 19920115**; AU 9212718 A **AU 1992-12718 19920115, WO 1992-US249 19920115**; ZA 9201538 A **ZA 1992-1538 19920228**; EP 573465 A1 **EP 1992-904841 19920115, WO 1992-US249 19920115**; JP 06506917 W **JP 1992-505329 19920115, WO 1992-US249 19920115**; AU 668084 B **AU 1992-12718 19920115**; EP 573465 B1 **EP 1992-904841 19920115, WO 1992-US249 19920115**; DE 69218762 E **DE 1992-618762 19920115, EP 1992-904841 19920115, WO 1992-US249 19920115**; MX 188550 B **MX 1992-894 19920228**; PH 31403 A **PH 1992-43765 19920113**; CA 2104461 C **CA 1992-2104461 19920115, WO 1992-US249 19920115**; JP 2002356421 A **Div ex JP 1992-505329 19920115, JP 2002-82387 19920115**
FDT AU 9212718 A Based on WO 9215292; EP 573465 A1 Based on WO 9215292; JP 06506917 W Based on WO 9215292; AU 668084 B Previous Publ. AU 9212718, Based on WO 9215292; EP 573465 B1 Based on WO 9215292; DE 69218762 E Based on EP 573465, Based on WO 9215292; CA 2104461 C Based on WO 9215292
PRAI **US 1991-663500 19910301**

REP 1.Jnl.Ref; DE 3719097; EP 0347056
IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K031-020; A61K031-19; A61K031-20; A61K031-375
ICS A61K031-07; A61K031-201; A61K031-202; A61K031-355; A61K031-365; A61K035-12; A61P009-10; A61P009-12; A61P011-00; **A61P017-00**; **A61P017-02**; **A61P017-16**; A61P019-02; A61P025-16; A61P035-00; A61P039-06; A61P043-00; C12N000-00
ICI A61K031-20, A61K031:07, A61K031:19; A61K031-20, A61K031:015, A61K031:19; A61K031-475, A61K031:19, A61K031:20; A61K031-355, A61K031:19, A61K031:20
AB WO 9215292 A UPAB: 20030214
Compsns. for preventing or reducing injury to mammalian cells and for increasing the resuscitation rate of injured mammalian cells comprise: (a) a combination of a pyruvate (I) selected from pyruvic acid and its salts; an antioxidant (II); and a fatty acid mixt. (III) comprising those satd. and unsatd. fatty acids required for the resuscitation of injured mammalian cells; (b) a combination of (I), (III) and a lactate (IV) selected from lactic acid and its salts; (c) a combination of (II) and (III); or (d) a combination of (II), (III) and (IV). USE/ADVANTAGE - (I)-(IV) reduce cellular **H2O2** prodn. increase cellular resistance to cytotoxic agents (esp. protect normal cells from damage by anticancer drugs), increase rates of cellular proliferation and increase cellular viability, esp. in the case of **epidermal** keratinocytes and monocyte
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-F; B03-H; B04-B01B; B10-C04D; **B12-A07**; B12-J05; B12-M06
ABEQ EP 573465 B UPAB: 19970502
A therapeutic compsn. for preventing and reducing injury to mammalian cells and increasing the resuscitation rate of injured mammalian cells which comprises (a) pyruvate selected from the gp. consisting of pyruvic acid, pharmaceutically acceptable salts of pyruvic acid, and mixts. thereof, (b) an antioxidant and (c) a mixt. of satd. and unsatd. fatty acids.
Dwg.0/7

L135 ANSWER 22 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1990-067069 [09] WPIX
CR 1991-287946 [39]
DNC C1990-029332
TI Compsn. contg. activated protein and a reducing agent - used for treating conditions of keratinous tissue and promoting wound healing.
DC B04 C03 D21
IN BAND, P A; ROTHMAN, J
PA (BAND-I) BAND P A; (MORR-N) MORRIS CO INC JOHN; (CIRO-N) CIROS TOUCH LTD
CYC 16
PI WO 9000899 A 19900208 (199009)* EN 46p <--
RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT
W: AU DK FI HU JP
AU 8936874 A 19900219 (199030) <--
EP 425507 A 19910508 (199119) <--
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
JP 03506024 W 19911226 (199207) <--
EP 425507 B1 19950215 (199511) EN 23p A61K038-17 <--
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
DE 68921209 E 19950323 (199517) A61K038-17 <--
EP 425507 A4 19910703 (199517) <--
ADT WO 9000899 A **WO 1989-US886 19890303**; EP 425507 A **EP 1989-906285 19890303**; JP 03506024 W **JP 1989-505793 19890303** ; EP 425507 B1 **EP 1989-906285 19890303, WO 1989-US886 19890303**; DE 68921209 E **DE 1989-621209 19890303, EP 1989-906285 19890303, WO 1989-US886 19890303**; EP 425507 A4 EP 1989-906285

FDT EP 425507 B1 Based on WO 9000899; DE 68921209 E Based on EP 425507, Based on WO 9000899
PRAI **US 1988-223167 19880722**
REP FR 2522657; JP 57016810; US 3842848; US 4195095; US 4438102; No-Citns.
IC A61K007-48; A61K031-09; **A61K033-40**; A61K037-12
ICM A61K038-17
ICS A61K007-48; A61K031-09; **A61K033-40**; A61K037-12; A61K038-02; A61K038-30; A61K038-38; A61K038-42; A61K038-43; A61K038-46
AB WO 9000899 A UPAB: 19950328
The following are claimed: (A) a compsn. for use in treating conditions of keratinous tissue in mammals including wounds, sebborhea, **psoriasis**, dandruff, **acne**, itching, callouses, pyoderma, corns, burns, miscellaneous rashes, allergic reactions, non-specific **dermatitis**, eczematoid **dermatitis**, chronic **dermatitis**, equine exuberant granuloma, decubitis ulcers and canine cutaneous granulomas comprising (a) 0.01-12 wt. % of an activated protein component, e.g., activated keratin protein, (b) 0.1-15 wt. % of a compatible reducing agent, e.g., ammonium thioglycollate, (c) 81-99.889 wt. % of at least one component selected from water, acids, bases, buffering agents,emulsifying agents, thickeners, solvents, preservatives, colouring agents and perfuming agents and (d) 0.001-4 wt. % of an oxidising agent, e.g, sodium perborate or **H2O2** or (d') 0.001-2 wt. % of an antioxidant or (d'') 0.001-4 wt. % of an antioxidant and 0.001-4 wt. % of an oxidising agent.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The protein in the compsns. may react with and form chemical bonds with the keratin of human and animal skin, thus effecting an attachment of moist hydrated proteins to skin. The compsns. **moisturise** dry skin and provide a **moisturising** vehicle to carry other agents into dehydrated skin.
0/0
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B02-T; B04-B02C3; B04-B04A6; B04-B04D2; B04-C03B; B05-A03A; B05-B02C; B05-C08; B07-D04C; B10-A04; B10-C02; B10-C04D; B10-E04C; **B12-A07**; B12-D02; B12-D07; B12-H06; B12-L05; B12-M09; C02-T; C04-B02C3; C04-B04A6; C04-B04D2; C04-C03B; C05-A03A; C05-B02C; C05-C08; C07-D04C; C10-A04; C10-C02; C10-C04D; C10-E04C; **C12-A07**; C12-D02; C12-D07; C12-H06; C12-L05; C12-M09; **D08-B03**; D08-B09A
ABEQ EP 425507 B UPAB: 19950322
A composition for use in treating abnormal or damaged conditions of the epithelium including skin, and ungual tissue, including wounds, sebborhea, **psoriasis**, dandruff, **acne**, scars, itching, callouses, corns, burns, miscellaneous rashes, allergic reactions, non-specific **dermatitis**, eczematoid **dermatitis**, chronic **dermatitis**, equine exuberant granuloma, decubitis ulcers, and canine cutaneous granulomas comprising: (a) 0.01 to 12% by weight of an activated protein containing at least 0.5% by weight cysteine; (b) 0.1 to 15% by weight of a reducing agent capable of reducing cystine to cysteine in said protein; and (c) 81.0% to 99.889% by weight of at least one component selected from water, acids, bases, buffering agents, emulisfying agents, thickeners, sovlents, preservatives, colouring agents and perfuming agents.
Dwg.0/0

L135 ANSWER 23 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1989-137846 [18] WPIX
DNC C1989-060963
TI Hoof lotion for treating or preventing ungulates - comprises linseed oil, lanolin turpentine, tincture of iodine, pine tar, **hydrogen peroxide**, and copper sulphate.
DC B05 C03

IN NIELSEN, J W
PA (CORL-I) CORLISS L S
CYC 1
PI US 4822595 A 19890418 (198918)* 4p <--
ADT US 4822595 A **US 1986-897995 19860819**
PRAI **US 1986-897995 19860819**
IC A61K007-04; **A61K033-40**
AB US 4822595 A UPAB: 19970410
Compsn. for use as am preventive or healing agent for animals with ungulates comprises on a wt. basis; (i) linseed oil as a dispersing agent at 0.5585%; (ii) lanolin as a **moisturizer** at 0.0332%; (ii) turpentine as a drying agent at 0.2695%; (iv) tincture of iodine at 0.0332%; (v) pine tar as a sticking agent at 0.0703%; (vi) **H2O2** as an **antibacterial** agent at 0.03%; (vii) copper sulphate as a fungicidal agent at 0.0053%. 100lbs of the compsn. is produced by heating 0.5585lbs linseed oil to 200 deg and combining 0.0332lbs lanolin. When temp. drops to 150 deg, 0.0703lbs pine tar, 0.0332lbs iodine and 0.030lbs **H2O2** is combined and then 0.0053lbs copper sulphate is combined at 95 deg.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. is used for preventing fungal growth and will act as an antiseptic. It is also for healing **moisture** problems in and around the coronet bands, sole, wall and heel of the hoof. The compsn. is fast acting, drying and long lasting, and is easy to apply (spray bottle) and relatively inexpensive and lacks the draw backs of prior methods e.g. Aloe Hoof which is difficult to apply and does not prevent fungus growth. The compsn. has demonstrated a 90 - 100% efficiency rate in preventive maintenance to hoofs over a 5 year period.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-B01B; B04-B01C1; B04-D02; B05-A03A; B05-C07; B05-C08; **B12-A01**; **B12-A02C**; **B12-A07**; B12-L09; C04-B01B; C04-B01C1; C04-D02; C05-A03A; C05-C07; C05-C08; **C12-A01**; **C12-A02C**; **C12-A07**; C12-L09

L135 ANSWER 24 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1988-175342 [25] WPIX
DNC C1988-078330
TI Storage stable topical compsn., esp. for medicinal or cosmetic use - comprises oil-in-water emulsion-type cream base, sugar cpd., **moisture** control agent and topically active agent.
DC A96 B07 D21
IN CUNI, J A; SHEPPARD, R I
PA (ARSE-N) ARSECO INC
CYC 14
PI WO 8804168 A 19880616 (198825)* EN 30p <--
RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL SE
W: JP
EP 292551 A 19881130 (198848) EN <--
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
US 4847078 A 19890711 (198935) 8p A61K007-48 <--
JP 01502189 W 19890803 (198937) <--
CA 1306948 C 19920901 (199241) A61K007-48 <--
ADT WO 8804168 A **WO 1987-US3109 19871203**; EP 292551 A **EP 1988-900297 19871203**; US 4847078 A **US 1987-3161 19870114**; JP 01502189 W **JP 1988-500665 19871203**; CA 1306948 C **CA 1987-553658 19871207**
PRAI **US 1986-939153 19861208**; **US 1987-3161 19870114**
REP DE 1948990; DE 2036248; EP 15030; EP 180559; EP 80879; GB 2048070
IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K031-79; A61K047-26
AB WO 8804168 A UPAB: 19931112
Compsn. comprises: (a) 5-30 wt.% cream base comprising: (i) 5-10 wt.%

topically acceptable wax(es); (ii) 0.01-5 wt.% topically acceptable thickener(s); (iii) 0.5-3 wt.% topically acceptable surfactant(s); and (iv) balance water; (b) 50-95 wt.% of a sugar; and (c) 0.5-2.5 wt.% **moisture** control agent. Compsns. as above are also claimed further contg. (d) 0.1-7 wt.% topically active indredient(s) (I).

USE/ADVANTAGE - Useful as a topical vehicle for cosmetics or pharmaceutical formulations, according to the nature of (I). The presence of (b) and (c) improves the storage stability. The compsns. are homogeneous and may be applied directly to the skin or to a dressing material.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V04; B01-D02; B04-B01C; B04-D01; B05-B01B; B10-E04D; B10-J02; **B12-A01**; **B12-A07**; B12-D07; B12-L02; B12-M02B; B12-M02D; B12-M06; B12-M09; **D08-B**; D09-C04B; D09-E

ABEQ EP 292551 A UPAB: 19930923

Compsn. comprises: (a) 5-30 wt.% cream base comprising: (i) 5-10 wt.% topically acceptable wax(es); (ii) 0.01-5 wt.% topically acceptable thickener(s); (iii) 0.5-3 wt.% topically acceptable surfactant(s); and (iv) balance water; (b) 50-95 wt.% of a sugar; and (c) 0.5-2.5 wt.% **moisture** control agent. Compsns. as above are also claimed further contg. (d) 0.1-7 wt.% topically active ingredient(s) (I).

USE/ADVANTAGE - Useful as a topical vehicle for cosmetics or pharmaceutical formulations, according to the nature of (I). The presence of (b) and (c) improves the storage stability. The compsns. are homogeneous and may be applied directly to the skin or to a dressing material.

ABEQ US 4847078 A UPAB: 19930923

New storage-stable topical compsn. comprises (a) 5-30 wt.% cream base which comprises 5-10 wt.% wax, 0.01-5 wt.% thickener, 0.5-3 wt.% surfactant, balance as water; (b) 0.1-7 wt.% topically active ingredients; (c) 50-95 wt.% sugar, -mono- or di-saccharide (sugar may be reduced to 20 wt.% with balance made up as base); (d) 0.5-2.5 wt.% **moisture** control agent.

Active ingredient may be providone iodine, bacteriostat, antibiotic, **antiinflammatory** microbiocide, vitamin. Wax may be cetyl or stearyl alcohol, beeswax or other waxes. Thickener may be clay, cellulose ester, polyethylene glycol. Surfactant is polyethylene glycolether or sorbitan monooleate, and **moisture** control agent is silica, lanolin or cholesterol.

USE - Storage-stable topical pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Wound-healing.

L135 ANSWER 25 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1982-85793E [40] WPIX

TI Germicidal compsn. contg. **hydrogen peroxide** and mono laurin - esp. useful as ointment for treating skin and mucous membranes.

DC B05 C03 D21 D22

IN GLANTZ, P O; LARSSON, K

PA (BIOG-N) BIOGRAM AB; (EKEN-I) EKENSTAM B T

CYC 12

PI WO 8203173 A 19820930 (198240)* EN 13p <--
RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB NL SE
W: JP US
EP 73790 A 19830316 (198312) EN <--
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB NL SE
JP 58500285 W 19830224 (198314) <--
CA 1182043 A 19850205 (198510) <--
EP 73790 B 19850724 (198530) EN <--
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB LI NL SE
DE 3264837 G 19850829 (198536) <--

US 4557935 A 19851210 (198601) <--
JP 02012451 B 19900320 (199015) <--
JP 58500285 A 19830224 (199017) <--

ADT EP 73790 A **EP 1982-900680 19820308**; US 4557935 A **US 1984-613207 19840523**; JP 02012451 B **JP 1982-500855 19820308**

PRAI **SE 1981-1678 19810317**

REP DK 116528; SE 372419

IC A01N059-00; A61K007-48; A61K009-06; **A61K033-40**

AB WO 8203173 A UPAB: 19930915
Germicidal compsn. is an aq. suspension contg. 20-30 wt.% **hydrophilic** crystals of at least one of 1-monolaurin (I) and 1-monomyristin (II) (the (I) content must be at least 10 wt.%) and 0.2-5 wt.% **H2O2**. Pref. the ratio of (I):(II) is 30:70-80:20.
The crystals of (I) and (II) stabilise the **H2O2** so the germicidal effect is maintained for several years on storage and the **H2O2** decomposes only slowly on the skin and mucous membranes. The compsn. is esp. formulated as an ointment for human or veterinary use and is useful in treatment of e.g. burns, varicose or mouth ulcers, marginal paradontitis, etc. It can also be used as a deodorant (opt. formulated with an antiperspirant), emollient or handcream. (I) has bactericidal activity against Gram positive species itself and this is synergistically enhanced in presence of **H2O2**.

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B05-C08; B10-E04C; **B12-A01**; **B12-A07**; B12-C09; B12-J04; B12-L01; B12-L04; B12-M02; B12-M06; C05-C08; C10-E04C; **C12-A01**; **C12-A07**; C12-C09; C12-J04; C12-L01; C12-L04; C12-M02; C12-M06; D08-B09; D09-A01

ABEQ EP 73790 B UPAB: 19930915
Germicidal composition, consisting of an aqueous suspension containing 20-30 per cent by weight of **hydrophilic** lipid crystals consisting either of 1-monolaurin or of a mixture of 1-monolaurin and 1-monomyristin in which the content of 1-monolaurin is at least 10 per cent by weight, and 0.2-5 per cent by weight of **hydrogen peroxide**.

ABEQ US 4557935 A UPAB: 19930915
A germicidal compsn. comprises an aq. suspension contg. (1) 20-30% by wt. of **hydrophilic** lipid crystals comprising 10-100% by wt. of (A) 1-monolaurin (a 1-mono-ester of glycerol and lauric acid) and 90-0% by wt. of (B) 1-mono-myristin (a 1-mono-ester of glycerol and myristic acid). Pref. ratios of (A):(B) are 30:70 to 80:20; (2) 0.2-5.0% by wt. of **H2O2**. Compsns. may also contain a Zn salt, an astringent agent or salicyclic acid.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Component (1) stabilises the **H2O2** so that germicidal power lasts for up to 6 hrs. after application. The treatment of herpes-induced ulcers is claimed.

L135 ANSWER 26 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1977-03895Y [03] WPIX

CR 1979-37155B [20]

TI Prodn. of aq. dispersions of lipid spherules - by forming lamellar phase from lipid and aq. phase for encapsulation then shaking with dispersing liq..

DC A97 B07 D21

IN HANDJANI, R; VANLERBERGHE, G

PA (OREA) L'OREAL SA

CYC 23

PI BE 843300 A 19761222 (197703)* <--
NL 7607210 A 19770103 (197703) <--
DE 2629100 A 19770120 (197704) <--
JP 52006375 A 19770118 (197709) <--
DK 7602913 A 19770228 (197712) <--
FR 2315991 A 19770304 (197715) <--

BR 7604270	A	19770405	(197716)			<--
DE 2660069	A	19780302	(197810)			<--
GB 1539625	A	19790131	(197905)			<--
CA 1063908	A	19791009	(197943)			<--
DE 2629100	B	19791129	(197949)			<--
CH 616087	A	19800314	(198016)			<--
AT 7604703	A	19800915	(198041)			<--
AT 7903133	A	19800915	(198041)			<--
CH 623236	A	19810529	(198125)			<--
JP 56108528	A	19810828	(198141)			<--
NL 8102794	A	19811102	(198148)			<--
NL 168715	B	19811216	(198203)			<--
JP 58008287	B	19830215	(198310)			<--
IT 1062389	B	19841010	(198506)			<--
JP 61056016	B	19861201	(198652)			<--
DK 8601686	A	19860414	(198706)			<--
NL 183497	B	19880616	(198827)			<--
DE 2661108	A	19880901	(198836)			<--
DE 2660069	C	19900913	(199037)			<--
DE 2661108	C2	19931216	(199350)	4p	B01J013-02	<--
DK 168812	B	19940620	(199428)		B01J013-02	<--

ADT DE 2661108 C2 **Div ex DE 1976-2660069 19760629, DE 1976-2661108 19760629**; DK 168812 B **Div ex DK 1976-2913 19760629, DK 1986-1686 19860414**

FDT DE 2661108 C2 Div ex DE 2660069; DK 168812 B Previous Publ. DK 8601686

PRAI **FR 1975-20456 19750630; FR 1977-34249 19771115**

IC ICM B01J013-02
ICS A23P001-00; A61K007-00; A61K009-10; B01F003-00; B01F017-00; C09K003-00; C11B015-00

AB BE 843300 A UPAB: 19930901

Process for forming a dispersion of spherules comprising organised molecular layers contg. an encapsulated aqueous phase comprises (a) mixing (i) a water-dispersible, liq. lipid having a nonionic or ionic **hydrophilic** portion and a lipophilic portion adn of HLB value such that it swells in the encapsulated aqs. phase, ith (ii) the aqueous phase to be encapsulated; (b) stirring to form a lamellar phase; and (c) addig a dispersing liq. in amt. greater than that of the lamellar phase and vigorously shaking for 15 min. to 3 hrs.

Process is esp. used for encapsulation of cosmetic agents such as artificial tanning agents, sunscreen agents, antiperspirants, deodorants, depilatories, antiserborrhoeics etc., or a foodstuff or pharmaceutical agent such as vitamins, hormones, enzymes, vaccines, **antiinflammatories**, e.g. hydrocortisone, antibiotics and bactericides.

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V04; A12-W05; A12-W09; B04-B01B; B04-C03C; B12-M11; D03-H01; **D08-B**

ABEQ DE 2661108 C UPAB: 19940203

The use of a dispersion of liposomes (I) is claimed in cosmetics. (I) comprise a molecular layer of ionic lipid cpds. of formula XY surrounding an aq. phase. (I) have an average dia. of 100-5000 nm. In formula, X is a **hydrophilic** ionic gp.; Y is a lipophilic gp., pref. with a 12-30C chain length.

Pref. aq. phase contains a **moisturising** agent e.g. glycerol, sorbitol; an artificial tanning agent e.g. dihydroxyacetone; a water-soluble sunscreen cream agent; an anti-transpiration agent; a deodorant; an astringent; a freshening agent; a toning agent; cicatrising, keratolysing depiletory agent; aq. perfume; plant or animal extract; pigment; anti-dandruff or anti-**seborrhoea** agent; oxidant e.g. **H2O2**; or reducing agent e.g. thioglycolic acid (salts).

ADVANTAGE - As the enclosed medium is the aq. and not the lipid phase, the aq. constituents are protected from e.g. the atmos.. The

liposomes can be reliably produced in suitable dimensions, which are not so small as to penetrate too deeply. The cpd. YX is e.g. sphingomyelin. Dwg.0/0

L135 ANSWER 27 OF 27 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1972-16040T [10] WPIX
TI Stable **hydrogen peroxide** gels - contg polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene block copolymers as gelling-agents.
DC A25 A96 B06 D21 E36
PA (BADI) BASF WYANDOTTE CORP
CYC 1
PI US 3639574 A (197210)*
PRAI **US 1966-580204 19660919; US 1967-677884 19671025**
IC A61K007-12; A61K027-00
AB US 3639574 A UPAB: 19930000
A stable gel, based on a total of 100 pbw comprises (a) 1-20 pts. **H2O2**; (b) 20-77 pts. water; and (c) 22 - 79 pts. of a copolymer (I), of formula: HO(C2H4O)b(C3H6O)a(C2H4O)bH (I) where is an integer such that the **hydrophobic** base (C3H6O) has a mol. wt. >=2250, and b is an integer such that the **hydrophilic** portion represented by (C2H4O) constitutes 10 - 90 wt.% of the copolymer.
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A05-H03A; A05-H04; A12-V01; A12-V04; B04-C03; B05-C08; **B12-A07**; D08-B06; E31-E

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:25:29 ON 05 MAR 2003)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:25:46 ON 05 MAR 2003
L1 1 S HYDROGEN PEROXIDE/CN
E BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE/CN
L2 1 S E3
E BENZETHONIUM CHLORIDE/CN
L3 1 S E3
E IODINE/CN
L4 1 S E3
E TRICLOSAN/CN
L5 1 S E3
E NEOMYCIN/CN
L6 1 S E3
E POLYMYXIN/CN
L7 3 S E3,E4,E10
E BACITRACIN/CN
L8 1 S E3
E CLINDAMYCIN/CN
L9 1 S E3
E BENZOYL PEROXIDE/CN
L10 1 S E3
E TETRACYCLIN/CN
L11 1 S E5
E TETRACYCLIN
L12 670 S E3,E4
E PENICILLIN/CN
L13 1 S E3
E PENICILLIN
L14 2303 S ?PENICILLIN?/CNS
L15 1200 S L14 NOT SQL/FA
L16 40381 S NC3-NCSC2/ES
E 99/RID

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                E 99.81/RID
L17         39307 S E3
L18         26778 S L15-L17 AND 1/NC
L19           543 S L12 NOT SQL/FA
L20           238 S L19 AND C6-C6-C6-C6/ES AND 1/NC
L21           497 S L18 AND L15
                E QUINOLONE/CN
L22             1 S E2
                E RSD
L23         13403 S 591.300/RID AND NC5-NC5/ES AND 1/NC
L24         12411 S L23 AND O>=1
                E CEPHALOSPORIN/CN
L25             1 S E3
                E CEPHALOSPORIN
L26           407 S E3
L27           115 S L26 NOT SQL/FA
L28            93 S L27 AND 1/NC
L29            77 S L28 NOT ASE
L30            59 S L29 NOT MAN/CI
L31         76652 S NC3-NCSC3/ES
L32         76621 S 191.74/RID AND L31
L33         57441 S L32 AND 1/NC
L34            50 S L33 AND L26
L35             2 S (ACYCLOVIR OR TAMIVIR OR PENCICLOVIR)/CN
                E TAMIVIR
L36            12 S (FARNESOL OR ECONAZOLE OR FLUCONASOLE OR CLOTRIMAZOLE OR KETO
                E FLUCON/CN
L37             1 S E4
                E CICLOPIROX/CN
L38             1 S E4
                E METRONIDAZOLE/CN
L39             1 S E3
L40             5 S (HYDROCORTISONE OR FLUCINOLONE ACETONIDE OR HALCINONIDE OR HA
                E FLUCINO/CN
                E HALOBETASOL/CN
L41             1 S E4
                E CLOBETASOL/CN
L42             1 S E7
L43             6 S (ASPIRIN OR IBUPROFEN OR KETOPROFEN OR NAPROXEN OR ZINC OR AL
L44         13246 S L2-L11,L13,L20,L21,L24,L25,L30,L34-L43
L45           705 S 7722-84-1/CRN
L46             0 S L44 AND L45
L47             0 S L45 AND L12,L14-L21,L23,L24,L26-L33
L48         13239 S L44 AND 1/NC

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:43:45 ON 05 MAR 2003
L49         70013 S L1
L50        162146 S H2O2 OR HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
L51        163632 S L49,L50
L52          4248 S L44 AND L51
L53          3324 S L51 AND (ECHINAC? OR GOLDENSEAL OR GOLDEN SEAL OR BENZALKONIU
L54          1071 S L51 AND (TRICLOSAN OR IRGASAN OR NEOMYCIN OR POLYMYXIN OR BAC
L55             8 S L51 AND (ACYCLOVIR OR ACICLOVIR OR PENCICLOVIR OR PENCYCLOVIR
L56             0 S TAMIVIR
L57             0 S L51 AND ?AMIVIR?
L58            81 S L51 AND (FARNESOL OR ECONAZOLE OR FLUCONAZOLE OR CLOTRIMAZOLE
L59          1364 S L51 AND (SULCONAZOLE OR TERBINAFINE()(HCL OR HYDROCHLORIDE) O
L60           202 S L51 AND (BETAMETHASONE DIPROPIONATE OR BETAMETHASONE VALERATE
L61          8017 S L51 AND (WILLOWROOT OR WILLOW ROOT OR ZINC OR ZN OR ALLANTOIN
L62          1820 S L51 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTIBACTER? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIVIR?
                E ANTIMICROB/CT
                E E6+ALL
L63          2140 S L51 AND E4+NT
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                E ANTIBACTERIAL/CT
                E E4+ALL
L64          1416 S L51 AND E12-E14,E11+NT
L65           109 S L51 AND E55-E57,E60,E82
                E ANTIVIRAL/CT
                E E5+ALL
L66           196 S L51 AND E10,E11,E9+NT
L67            10 S L51 AND E24
                E ANTHELMINTIC/CT
                E E6+ALL
L68            53 S L51 AND E12+NT
L69         16474 S L52-L68
                E INFLAMMATION/CT
L70           244 S L51 AND E19,E24
                E E19+ALL
                E E2+ALL
L71           228 S L51 AND E3+NT
                E NONSTEROID/CT
                E E5+ALL
L72            26 S L51 AND E2
                E STEROID/CT
L73          2145 S L51 AND E70+NT
L74           444 S ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS/CT (L) STEROID?
L75             3 S L51 AND L74
L76         18414 S L69-L75
L77           114 S L76 AND MOISTUR?
L78           256 S L76 AND (SCALP? OR HAIR OR NAIL OR FINGERNAIL OR ?PSORIA? OR
                E PSORIASIS/CT
                E E3+ALL
L79            30 S L76 AND E4+NT
L80            34 S L76 AND E4,E5/BI
                E FOLLICULITIS/CT
                E FOLLIC/CT
                E E8+ALL
L81             1 S L76 AND E2
                E ROSACEA/CT
L82             0 S L76 AND E4
                E ACNE/CT
                E E6+ALL
L83             3 S L76 AND E2
                E NAIL/CT
                E E4+ALL
L84             9 S L76 AND E9,E10,E8+NT
                E DERMATITIS/CT
                E E3+ALL
L85            39 S L76 AND E6+NT
                E SEBORRH/CT
                E E4+ALL
L86             9 S L76 AND E5,E4+NT
                E DANDRUFF/CT
                E E3+ALL
L87             4 S L76 AND E4+NT
                E IMPETIGO/CT
                E E4+ALL
L88             4 S L76 AND E2
                E ANTIPSORIA/CT
                E ANTI-PSORIA/CT
                E ANTISEBOR/CT
                E ANTI-SEBOR/CT
                E ANTIDANDRUF/CT
                E E5+ALL
L89             0 S L76 AND E2
L90           257 S L78-L88
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L91           8 S L90 AND L77
                E MURAD H/AU
L92          28 S E3,E4,E7
L93           4 S L92 AND L51
L94           9 S L91,L93
L95          24 S L92 NOT L94
                SEL DN AN 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11
L96           8 S L95 AND E1-E22
L97          17 S L94,L96 AND L49-L96
                E HAIR/CT
                E E3+ALL
L98       22426 S E6,E5+NT
                E E15+ALL
L99       18078 S E2+NT
L100        129 S L76 AND L98,L99
L101          6 S L100 AND L77
L102         17 S L97,L101
L103          5 S L102 NOT L92
L104         12 S L102 NOT L103

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:17:43 ON 05 MAR 2003

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:19:56 ON 05 MAR 2003
                E US2002-77928/AP,PRN
L105          1 S E3,E4
L106      32132 S HYDROGEN PEROXIDE/BIX OR H2O2/BIX OR 1732/DRN OR R01732/DCN
L107        337 S A61K033-40/IC,ICM,ICS
L108      32252 S L106,L107
L109        809 S L108 AND (P930 OR Q252)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
L110        555 S L108 AND (D08-B03 OR D08-B04 OR D08-B02 OR A12-V04A OR D08-B)
L111        278 S L108 AND (B14-N17C OR C14-N17C OR B12-A07 OR C12-A07 OR B14-N
L112        247 S L108 AND (?PSORIA? OR ?FOLLICULIT? OR FOLLICLE OR FOLLICULAR
L113       1459 S L109-L112
L114         90 S L113 AND (MOISTUR? OR HYDROPHOB? OR HYDROPHIL?)/BIX
L115        160 S L113 AND (ANTIMICROB? OR ANTIBACTER? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIVIR?
L116        170 S L113 AND (P200 OR P210 OR P220 OR P241 OR P310 OR P320)/M0,M1
L117        220 S L113 AND (B12-A? OR C12-A? OR B14-A? OR C14-A? OR B12-B? OR C
L118          8 S L113 AND (V031 OR V141 OR V161 OR V162 OR V201)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M
L119         28 S L114 AND L115-L118
L120          6 S L119 AND A96/DC
L121       1619 S L108 AND A61K007/IC,ICM,ICS
L122        112 S L121 AND (MOISTUR? OR HYDROPHOB? OR HYDROPHIL?)/BIX
L123         45 S L122 NOT L114
L124         52 S A61P017/IC,ICM,ICS,ICA,ICI AND L108
L125         50 S L124 NOT L123
L126         49 S L125 NOT L120
L127         75 S L119,L126
L128         35 S L127 AND (PY<=1998 OR PRY<=1998 OR AY<=1998)
L129         21 S L115-L117 AND L128
L130         20 S L106 AND L129
L131         31 S L106 AND L128
L132         11 S L131 NOT L130
L133         17 S L130 NOT (GASTRO? OR LEATHER OR PROPEL?)/TI
                E MURAD H/AU
L134         11 S E3
L135         27 S L134,L105,L133

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:57:48 ON 05 MAR 2003

=> fil medline
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:08:07 ON 05 MAR 2003

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 MAR 2003 (20030304/UP).  FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.
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On June 9, 2002, MEDLINE was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2003 vocabulary. See http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/summ2003.html for a description on changes.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d his l136-

(FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:57:48 ON 05 MAR 2003)
SET COST ON
SET COST OFF

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:58:30 ON 05 MAR 2003
L136 18647 S L1
L137 29839 S L50
L138 29839 S L136,L137
L139 356 S L138 AND A17./CT
L140 275 S L138 AND C17.800./CT
L141 552 S L139,L140
L142 48 S L141 AND (B3. OR B4. OR B5.)/CT
L143 29 S L141 AND (D20. OR D17.25.)/CT
L144 73 S L142,L143
L145 52 S L144 AND PY<=1998
L146 32 S L145 AND HYDROGEN PEROXIDE/CT,CN
SEL DN AN 15 18 20 25 26 29 31 32
L147 8 S L146 AND E1-E24
L148 20 S L145 NOT L146

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:08:07 ON 05 MAR 2003

=> d all tot l147

L147 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN **88181961** MEDLINE
DN **88181961** PubMed ID: **3445994**
TI [Cutaneous antiseptic action of a stabilized and pressurized aqueous solution of **hydrogen peroxide** 3%].
Activite antiseptique cutanee d'une solution aqueuse stabilisee et sous forme pressurisee de peroxyde d'hydrogene a 3%.
AU Lagarde I; Ceschin C; Michel G
SO ANNALES PHARMACEUTIQUES FRANCAISES, **(1987)** 45 (4) 315-9.
Journal code: 2985176R. ISSN: 0003-4509.
CY France
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA French
FS Priority Journals
EM 198804
ED Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19900308
Entered Medline: 19880428
CT Check Tags: Human
Administration, Cutaneous
Aerosols
***Bacteria: DE, drug effects**
English Abstract
Hydrogen Peroxide: AD, administration & dosage
***Hydrogen Peroxide: PD, pharmacology**
Random Allocation
***Skin: MI, microbiology**

RN **7722-84-1 (Hydrogen Peroxide)**
CN 0 (Aerosols)

L147 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN **83122373** MEDLINE
DN **83122373** PubMed ID: **6297180**
TI [Warts of the feet and their treatment].
Borodavki stop i ikh lechenie.
AU Kogan A I; Bogush P G
SO VESTNIK DERMATOLOGII I VENEROLOGII, **(1982)** (12) 55-6.
Journal code: 0414246. ISSN: 0042-4609.
CY USSR
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Russian
FS Priority Journals
EM 198303
ED Entered STN: 19900318
Last Updated on STN: 19900318
Entered Medline: 19830311
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Adult
Antiviral Agents: AD, administration & dosage
Drug Therapy, Combination
English Abstract
***Foot Diseases: DI, diagnosis**
Foot Diseases: DT, drug therapy
Hydrogen Peroxide: AD, administration & dosage
Ointments
Polybrominated Biphenyls: AD, administration & dosage
***Warts: DI, diagnosis**
Warts: DT, drug therapy
RN 27951-69-5 (tebrofen); **7722-84-1 (Hydrogen Peroxide)**
CN 0 (Antiviral Agents); 0 (Ointments); 0 (Polybrominated Biphenyls)

L147 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN **78256183** MEDLINE
DN **78256183** PubMed ID: **150832**
TI [Use of **hydrogen peroxide** is combination with drug cocktails in the treatment of thrombophlebitis and its sequelae and of in the treatment of varicose ulcer].
L'uso del perossido di idrogeno in associazione a cocktails medicamentosi nel trattamento delle tromboflebiti, loro sequele e dell'ulcera varicosa.
AU Alessandrini A; Tiberi F; Morbidelli C; Cilotti A
SO ARCHIVIO PER LE SCIENZE MEDICHE, **(1978 Apr-Jun)** 135 (2) 163-8.
Journal code: 0372451. ISSN: 0004-0312.
CY Italy
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Italian
FS Priority Journals
EM 197810
ED Entered STN: 19900314
Last Updated on STN: 19900314
Entered Medline: 19781027
AB An association of **hydrogen peroxide** and drug cocktails was given interarterially and by slow arterial in 19 cases of lower extremity phlebopathy. Repair of ulcer lesions, even those of considerable extent, was achieved in a relatively short space of time, together with the disappearance of marked regression of subjective symptoms and local oedema.
CT Check Tags: Case Report; Female; Human; Male
Adrenochrome: TU, therapeutic use
Aged
Antibiotics: TU, therapeutic use

Anticoagulants: TU, therapeutic use
Betamethasone: TU, therapeutic use
Drug Therapy, Combination
English Abstract
***Hydrogen Peroxide: TU, therapeutic use**
Leg Ulcer: DT, drug therapy
Leg Ulcer: ET, etiology
Lidocaine: TU, therapeutic use
Middle Age
Nylidrin: TU, therapeutic use
Thrombophlebitis: CO, complications
*Thrombophlebitis: DT, drug therapy
***Varicose Ulcer: DT, drug therapy**
Yohimbine: AA, analogs & derivatives
RN 137-58-6 (Lidocaine); 146-48-5 (Yohimbine); 378-44-9 (Betamethasone); 447-41-6 (Nylidrin); 54-06-8 (Adrenochrome); **7722-84-1 (Hydrogen Peroxide)**
CN 0 (Antibiotics); 0 (Anticoagulants)

L147 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN **75120767** MEDLINE
DN **75120767** PubMed ID: **1090959**
TI The effect of commonly used antiseptics on wound healing.
AU Gruber R P; Vistnes L; Pardoe R
SO PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY, **(1975 Apr)** 55 (4) 472-6.
Journal code: 1306050. ISSN: 0032-1052.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 197506
ED Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19750602
AB Acetic acid, **hydrogen peroxide**, and povidone-iodine solutions were applied to experimental wounds in rats and to human donor sites to test their effects on wound healing. Control donor sites were treated with saline or dry Owens gauze. The acetic acid and povidone-iodine solutions had no significant gross or microscopic effect on the wounds. The **hydrogen peroxide** solution seemed to hasten the separation of the scab and to shorten the healing time, though characteristic bullae and ulceration appeared if the **hydrogen peroxide** treatment was applied after the crust had separated, when new epithelium was visible. We believe that the use of **hydrogen peroxide** should be avoided after crust separation. When only dry Owens gauze was used to treat split-skin graft donor areas, the result was a 3-day prolongation of the scab separation (compared to the saline controls) and greater subepidermal reactive and inflammatory changes.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Human
Acetic Acids: PD, pharmacology
***Anti-Infective Agents, Local: PD, pharmacology**
Antisepsis
Blister: CI, chemically induced
Hydrogen Peroxide: AE, adverse effects
Hydrogen Peroxide: PD, pharmacology
Povidone-Iodine: PD, pharmacology
Rats
Skin Transplantation
Sodium Chloride: PD, pharmacology
Time Factors
Transplantation, Autologous
*Wound Healing: DE, drug effects

Wounds and Injuries: PA, pathology
RN 25655-41-8 (Povidone-Iodine); 7647-14-5 (Sodium Chloride); **7722-84-1 (Hydrogen Peroxide)**
CN 0 (Acetic Acids); 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local)

L147 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN **74136117** MEDLINE
DN **74136117** PubMed ID: **4670235**
TI [On certain modern antiseptic substances and products].
Contributii la studiul experimental aplicativ al unor substante si produse antiseptice actuale.
AU Busila S; Ichim A
SO CHIRURGIA, **(1972 Oct)** 21 (10) 951-5.
Journal code: 7501738. ISSN: 0009-4730.
CY Romania
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Romanian
FS Priority Journals
EM 197406
ED Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19740604
CT Check Tags: Human
Ammonium Compounds: AD, administration & dosage
***Anti-Infective Agents, Local: AD, administration & dosage**
*Antisepsis
Hydrogen Peroxide: AD, administration & dosage
Iodine: AD, administration & dosage
Postoperative Care
Preoperative Care
Propylene Glycols: AD, administration & dosage
***Skin: MI, microbiology**
*Surgical Procedures, Operative
*Surgical Wound Infection: PC, prevention & control
RN 7553-56-2 (Iodine); **7722-84-1 (Hydrogen Peroxide)**
CN 0 (Ammonium Compounds); 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Local); 0 (Propylene Glycols)

L147 ANSWER 6 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN **70153831** MEDLINE
DN **70153831** PubMed ID: **5436890**
TI [Range of action, stability and sterility of the **hydrogen peroxide** wound powder].
Wirkungsspektrum, Stabilitat und Sterilitat des Wasserstoffperoxid-Wundpuders.
AU Heede G
SO DEUTSCHE GESUNDHEITSWESEN, **(1970 Jan 16)** 25 (2) 85-9.
Journal code: 0433572. ISSN: 0012-0219.
CY GERMANY, EAST: German Democratic Republic
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA German
FS Priority Journals
EM 197005
ED Entered STN: 19900101
Last Updated on STN: 19900101
Entered Medline: 19700516
CT Check Tags: Female; Human
Bacteria: DE, drug effects
Drug Stability
***Hydrogen Peroxide: AD, administration & dosage**
Hydrogen Peroxide: PD, pharmacology
Leg Ulcer: DT, drug therapy
Middle Age

Powders
RN **7722-84-1 (Hydrogen Peroxide)**
CN 0 (Powders)

L147 ANSWER 7 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN **69175300** MEDLINE
DN **69175300** PubMed ID: **4181102**
TI [On the therapy of skin and veneral diseases. Review of the literature 1965-66].
Zur Therapie der Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten. Schrifttumsubersicht 1965-66.
AU Walther H
SO DEUTSCHES MEDIZINISCHES JOURNAL, **(1968 Mar 20)** 19 (6) 193-8
concl. Ref: 0
Journal code: 0420573. ISSN: 0012-1320.
CY GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LA German
FS Priority Journals
EM 196906
ED Entered STN: 19900101
Last Updated on STN: 19900101
Entered Medline: 19690619
CT Check Tags: Human; Male
Adult
Allantoin: TU, therapeutic use
Chloramphenicol: TU, therapeutic use
Cortisone: TU, therapeutic use
Dimethyl Sulfoxide: TU, therapeutic use
Frostbite: DT, drug therapy
Heparinoids: TU, therapeutic use
Herpes Zoster: DT, drug therapy
Hydrogen Peroxide: TU, therapeutic use
Imidazoles: TU, therapeutic use
Impotence: DT, drug therapy
Leg Ulcer: DT, drug therapy
Middle Age
Nitrofurantoin: TU, therapeutic use
Penicillins: TU, therapeutic use
Phytotherapy
Plants, Medicinal: TU, therapeutic use
Priapism: DT, drug therapy
Prostatitis: DT, drug therapy
Pruritus: ET, etiology
Purpura: DT, drug therapy
Pyoderma: DT, drug therapy
Radiodermatitis: DT, drug therapy
Scleroderma, Systemic: DT, drug therapy
*Sexually Transmitted Diseases: DT, drug therapy
***Skin Diseases: DT, drug therapy**
Syphilis: DT, drug therapy
Testosterone: TU, therapeutic use
Trichomonas Infections: DT, drug therapy
Urethritis: DT, drug therapy
Varicose Veins: DT, drug therapy
Vitamin E: TU, therapeutic use
Warts: DT, drug therapy
Yohimbine: TU, therapeutic use
RN 1406-18-4 (Vitamin E); 146-48-5 (Yohimbine); 53-06-5 (Cortisone); 56-75-7 (Chloramphenicol); 57-85-2 (Testosterone); 67-20-9 (Nitrofurantoin); 67-68-5 (Dimethyl Sulfoxide); **7722-84-1 (Hydrogen Peroxide)**; 97-59-6 (Allantoin)

CN 0 (Heparinoids); 0 (Imidazoles); 0 (Penicillins)

L147 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN **66153044** MEDLINE
DN **66153044** PubMed ID: **5885333**
TI [On the inhibitory effect of **hydrogen peroxide** on blastomycetes].
Zur Hemmwirkung von Wasserstoffperoxid gegenuber Sprosspilzen.
AU Schonborn C; Schmoranzer H
SO ZEITSCHRIFT FUR HAUT- UND GESCHLECHTSKRANKHEITEN, **(1965 Nov 1)** 39 (9) 381-5.
Journal code: 0367575. ISSN: 0044-2844.
CY GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA German
FS Priority Journals
EM 196609
ED Entered STN: 19900101
Last Updated on STN: 19900101
Entered Medline: 19660925
CT Check Tags: Human
***Blastomyces: DE, drug effects**
*Candidiasis: DT, drug therapy
***Hydrogen Peroxide: PD, pharmacology**
***Hydrogen Peroxide: TU, therapeutic use**
***Leg Ulcer: DT, drug therapy**
RN **7722-84-1 (Hydrogen Peroxide)**